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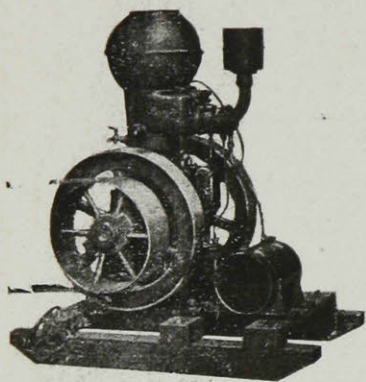
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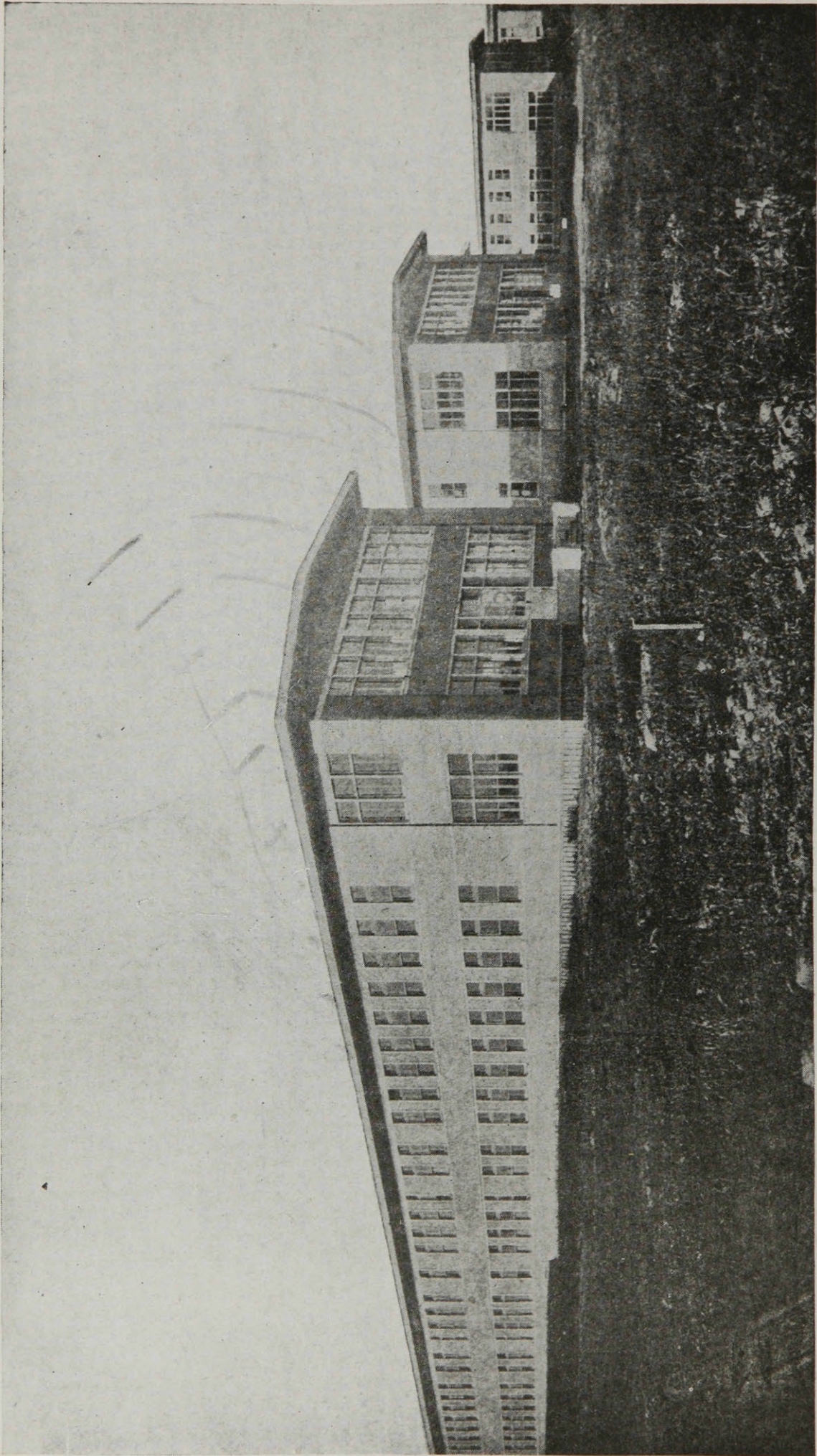
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THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.



# A National Agricultural Educational System

*By M. A. Jull, B.S.A.*

**I**N its relation to Canada, the devastating course of the recent conflict has driven forcibly into the minds of clear thinking men the firm conviction that the existing system of agricultural interests is out of harmony with the fundamental basis of progressive development in agricultural production. A sordid lack of co-ordination and co-operation exists among all institutions founded for the advancement of agriculture.

Though the experience gained in this war has taught Canada that the vital interests of the country are largely dependent upon the most complete development of the agricultural industry, nevertheless, it has been clearly revealed that the agricultural institutions have not after all fulfilled their complete duty in the development of a constructive agricultural policy. The Minister of Finance has inferred that finance, in reality, is a matter of food, and statesmen have affirmed that the greatest need is an enormously increased agricultural production to stabilize national finance. It is not intended in this paper to discuss the agricultural resources of the Dominion, constituting as they do a most valuable asset in supplying the enlarged markets of the world, but to discuss very briefly the relationship of agricultural educational facilities to agricultural production.

It is my firm belief that the closest co-ordination of all agricultural educational interests is necessary if Canada is to take her proper place among the food producing countries.

Remarkable progress has been

achieved in the development of Canada's agriculture, and in the extension of agricultural education, in relation to which, however, the agricultural institutions of the country have not assumed the leadership in the formation of a national policy. The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, in their respective spheres, have accomplished notable results in the betterment of agricultural conditions. Canada has played an important part in food production and conservation, progress achieved not through efficient organization, but in spite of the lack of it. This country never has had a well organized national food production policy, in connection with which the agricultural institutions are largely responsible. Government by indefiniteness is still the order of the day as far as it pertains to the promotion of agriculture. The Food Board has accomplished much, but its early fiascos made mockery of Canada's potential food resources. Delegates representing agricultural interests in all parts of the country have formed one procession after another in trekking to Ottawa to have the general objective explained with more or less persuasive eloquence. The multiplicity of appeals conflicting with one another has bewildered the farmer and the lack of arrangements of solid value has led the farmer to lose confidence in the competence of the leaders. In remedying this helpless want of co-ordination which vitiates the agricultural policy the agricultural colleges as a body

have played a comparatively insignificant part.

From the time of the declaration of war to the cessation of hostilities agriculture was considered to be of second importance only to military service, and consequently there resulted a heavier burden of responsibility upon the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The most complete development of the agricultural resources of the country is the particular duty of the colleges and stations. In a new sense the present problem of agricultural production is a national one, in which the whole country and even Europe, is deeply concerned, hence measures necessary to accomplish the end in view to justify the most complete co-ordination of effort.

The ultimate purpose of the agricultural college and experiment station is to increase the production of crops, live stock and other food products by farmers through the most efficient utilization of land and labor. The recent and continuous emergency has forced home as nothing else could the great importance to national welfare of education and research in agriculture. In this connection, however, there is an undesirable feature in the relationship of the agricultural college to the experiment station. The Experimental Farms System of the Federal Department consists of the Central Farm at Ottawa, eighteen Branch Farms and Stations, and seven Substations. There are eight provincial agricultural colleges, exclusive of Macdonald College, and three provincial schools of agriculture in Alberta. From a purely educational standpoint the existence of the experiment station as a branch of the college, as in

the United States, is a distinct advantage over the Canadian system, where the experiment stations are directly under the control of the Federal Department, and are most distantly related to the colleges.

Agricultural education in the main consists of research, extension and teaching, the extension work constituting the connecting link between the college and the station. I have previously referred to the unfortunate circumstances of the complete separation of the experiment stations from the colleges with the consequent result that there never has been a well-organized policy relating to the dissemination of information. For a long time my impression has been that the experiment stations have been doing almost as much extension work as experimental or research work. Up to the present it is difficult to get a clear idea from the heterogeneous character of the publications of the stations as to what the field of the station was conceived to be, and how much of its work is differentiated from that of the college. A condition which has undoubtedly injured the scientific standing of experiment station publications has been the publishing of information not related to work done by the station or properly in the field of station work. In the report of the last convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, there is a suggestion by the Committee on Experiment Station Organization and Policy to the effect that "In the judgment of this committee, the stations ought frankly to accept the fact that their present field and functions are agricultural investigation and experiment—the discovering and verifying of ex-



act information pertaining to agricultural science and practice, and this view ought to be clearly reflected in their publications." Waugh, in "The Agricultural College," says that "the distinction between extension service bulletins and experiment station bulletins ought to be perfectly clear." Pearl, late of the Maine Experiment Station, and one of the foremost experimentalists of the United States, has declared recently, "I have felt very strongly ever since I entered upon experiment station work some ten years ago, that the function of the experiment station is, or should be, simply and solely scientific research on the basic problems of agriculture. That is its fundamental purpose and object, as I understand it, and I believe that the same general principle holds as true in time of war and during this great emergency as at any other time." To me it seems apparent that Canadian experimentalists are not sufficiently imbued with this spirit, and if they ever are then the work of the experiment station will be of a higher grade and will be confined to experimental and research work, and the nature of the publications will be in keeping with investigational results accomplished.

There are four lines of work in which the colleges should be chiefly concerned, the preparation of men for farming, the preparation of men for extension services, the preparation of men as instructors in agricultural education, and the preparation of men for experimental and research work.

Since students entering college for a two-year course with a view to becoming more efficient in farming require a more practical course than men who enter college with a view to

specializing in advanced work, it seems obvious that there should be given two distinct courses, a two-year course for farmers and a four-year course for specialists. It would seem advisable to make the two-year course as attractive as possible in order to enroll the largest possible number of farmers' sons. On the other hand, providing the efficient organization of the agricultural industry is prosecuted with the vigour which existing conditions demand, a large staff of thoroughly qualified specialists will be required. Never before in the history of Canada has the need been so apparent for leaders in agricultural thought and enterprise. The preparation of trained leaders demands specialization. The curriculum of the four-year course should be such as to enroll those naturally equipped for specialization in the efficient training of men as extension workers, instructors in agricultural education, experimentalists and research workers.

Teaching in preparation of extension service is a particular field in which the colleges are fairly well equipped. Because of the great importance of extension work in the improvement of farming operations and the extent to which this work can be developed, it is not to be thought that any college will neglect such an important function. The Ontario Agricultural College has made the greatest progress of all Canadian institutions in the development of a comprehensive extension policy. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia are preparing to meet the obligations of an adequate extension service, and in Quebec graduates from the two provincial colleges are being utilized in various forms of extension work. Nevertheless,

all Provinces, except Ontario, are far behind almost any of the States in projecting extension interests so that they may be available to the largest possible number of farmers. It behooves the colleges to give more attention to the training of extension workers, and it would be eminently desirable if an understanding could be arrived at regarding the work of the Departments of Agriculture and the Colleges of Agriculture, as has been accomplished in the United States in the memorandum of agreement between the State Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

With reference to the teaching problem I would like to quote a small part only of the report on the Committee on Instruction in Agriculture presented at the convention mentioned previously: "In the teaching of agriculture there are three aspects that should be kept constantly in view — the practical, the scientific and the professional. Most of the instructors in the agricultural colleges have been well prepared in the practical and scientific phases of agriculture, but no particular attention has been paid to their professional training. Almost any bright young man, a graduate of an agricultural college, could get a position as instructor in an agricultural college, or would be recommended for a teaching position in a secondary school. A fair proportion of these young graduates have done well as teachers, but they have succeeded in spite of the lack of professional training." One of the chief concerns of our colleges, therefore, should be the improvement of methods of teaching.

The need of special training for the men who conduct the experimental

and research work of the experiment stations is very apparent. The colleges have been relied upon to supply the necessary men and the requisite training, but the courses of study in the colleges do not supply the whole need. The courses, at present quite general, are intended more especially to make farmers rather than investigators, and while they supply a general knowledge of the theory and practice do not give opportunity for contact or experience with research. Men who are preparing for an experimental or research career need such training that will give them an understanding of the real meaning of science. Therefore, the colleges should give the most serious consideration to matters of aiding men to choose wisely their own profession and the development of the proper environment and requisite courses needed for the best results in graduate study.

With further reference to our agricultural educational policy mention should be made of the recommendation of the Conference of Canadian Universities respecting the establishment of a system of Scholarships and Fellowships in agriculture similar to those already established for Scientific and Industrial Research. This is a notable advance in the recognition of agriculture as Canada's basic industry, but in my judgment this is working at the top of the ladder when there still remains much to be done at the bottom of the ladder.

In conclusion it is to be hoped that steps will be taken toward the development of a national system of agricultural education. Although I have but hinted at some of the problems of policy involved, I hope I have made it clear that the agricultural colleges



and experiment stations should participate more fully in the organization of Canadian agriculture and country life. It is my opinion that these institutions should assume the whole field of food supply, distribution and conservation in so far as it relates to instructional, investigational and experimental work.

In order to promote the most complete co-ordination of effort in the establishment of a national system of agricultural education, there should be formed an Association of Canadian Agricultural Colleges, and better still, if such were possible, an Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experi-

mental Farms. Through such an Association the public, the farmers particularly, could be properly advised of the condition of the Colleges and Farms and of their potency and promise. The responsibility rests upon the Colleges and Farms to command a greater respect from farmers and politicians. Through such an Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms agricultural problems of national importance could be studied from the national viewpoint. Such an Association would provide for the co-ordination of activities upon an authoritative, comprehensive plan of operations.



# A Historical Sketch of Quebec Agriculture

*By James Murray, B.S.A., Prof. of  
Cereal Husbandry.*

SINCE the earliest settlement of Quebec, agriculture has been of paramount importance. For over two hundred years after it was first colonized nearly the whole population was rural, and as recently as 1871 there were more than three times as many people living in the country as in the city. Within the last forty years, concomitant with the development of manufacturing, the city population has increased rapidly, so that there is now about one half of the population in the cities and one half engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some of the other provinces have soils more fertile and more easily tilled than Quebec, but she has compensating advantages sufficient to maintain agriculture as one of her leading industries. The climate and rainfall favor the production of a great variety of crops for which the large and rapidly growing cities afford an excellent market and large areas of productive land return under good management a sure and ample harvest every year.

*The Pioneers.* The earliest settlers who engaged in farming did so not from choice, but from necessity. There were few occupations open,—a man had to be a farmer, a hunter, a fisherman or a soldier. Frequently he combined several of these. The white pioneers who undertook to clear away the virgin forest and grow grain learned much from the Indians who were less nomadic than is generally supposed, but usually lived in settled villages and depended to a large extent on the products of cultivated fields for their sustenance. Their

chief crop over large areas was maize, which was found growing as far north as Montreal by the earliest explorers. (We still grow under the name Squaw corn the variety that was largely grown in the northern latitudes by the Indians.) The white man learned from the Indian to plant his corn in hills, to cultivate it during the growing season and to store it on the ear in a dry place. The Indians also grew pumpkins, squash, beans, artichokes, tobacco, and made use of many wild fruits. They preserved fruits by drying and by mixing them with honey and maple sugar; they preserved meat by drying it in the sun and they utilized the fibres of wild plants for spinning and weaving. The Indian must be considered the original farmer of this continent.

The French settlers as early at least as 1617 started clearing land to grow crops, and while this was encouraged by those in authority it proceeded slowly as the woodsmen were unskilled and as there was no need for a rapid increase in the crop acreage with a small population. By 1667 there was a population of 4,000 in the colony and 11,500 acres under crop. Wheat was the principal crop, but oats, peas and corn were also important. Other crops grown as early as 1663 were beans, buckwheat, timothy, vetches, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage and sunflowers.

The method of cropping was to sow grain after the land had been cleared, and to continue to take off grain crops year after year as long as returns were reasonably good. Then more land was cleared and the process repeated. When



grain crops were no longer satisfactory the land was allowed to lie idle to grow up to native grasses and weeds, and this was cut for hay. The system has little to commend it for present day practice,—it was wasteful in one sense, but logical in so far as nothing was so plentiful as virgin land, labor was scarce, fertilizers were not to be had, so they did what was easiest under the circumstances.

The land first settled in Quebec as in other parts of the continent bordered the rivers, as water transportation was the only kind available. The farms were laid out to have a water frontage, and in many cases they were extremely long and narrow, and when a farm was divided the division was made lengthwise, so that each part had a water frontage. A distinct social advantage followed from this method of dividing the land in that the farm houses were close to one another. The isolation which so frequently attends pioneering was in large part overcome and so pronounced was the advantage that the same system of survey has been followed ever since in many parts of the province.

*Early Live Stock Importations.* Cattle were brought to the colony by Champlain in 1608 and the French. Canadian cattle found today in many parts of Quebec are descendants of some of the earliest importations. Horses were not imported until 1647. The sheep that were imported were small of frame, long in the leg, slow to mature and hard to fatten, and were kept for the wool that they produced rather than the mutton. The pigs were long, narrow and coarse, but were hardy and prolific. Many ran wild in the woods, where they were preyed upon by wolves and Indians.

*English Speaking Settlers.* The French Colonists had settled on both

banks of the St. Lawrence. On the south shore beyond the land occupied by the French was a large tract of territory unoccupied. This began to be settled in the closing years of the eighteenth century by an influx of English speaking colonists from the United States. This settlement was one of the most important of the United Empire Loyalists. Grants of land were made to groups of individuals on consideration of their bearing the expense of a survey and building roads to the township. The number in a group varied according to the size of the tract, but it was usually about forty for a township ten miles square.

About the same time, i.e. from 1790 until 1830, and later, there was a steady stream of emigrants from Scotland, and to a limited extent other parts of Great Britain to Quebec. They settled mainly in what is now Huntingdon, Chateauguay and Beauharnois counties. These British settlers brought with them new methods of soil cultivation, new ideas on house and barn construction, new varieties of seed, and what was probably of greater importance, new kinds of live stock. This was one of the most important elements in the expansion and permanent development of the agriculture of that part of the province. The British Isles have long been noted for their pure bred stock. In no other part of the world have so many breeds been originated and improved. In horses there are the Clydesdale, the Shire, and the Thoroughbred; in cattle the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Angus, and the Ayrshire; in sheep the Southdown, Shropshire and Leicester; and in swine the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. Many other breeds might be added to these. The Britisher has been noted for his love for live stock, he has been trained in their care and his agricultural practices

have been ordered to provide food suitable to their wants. The British settler brought with him his love for live stock and his knowledge of how to breed and care for them. The result was a rapid increase in the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine of superior quality. We have to-day, in the counties above referred to, the most important breeding centre of Ayrshire cattle in America, a section famed for its Clydesdales, and excellent herds, flocks and studs of many other breeds. It has served as a propagating ground for superior stock not only for other parts of Quebec, but for all parts of Canada and to a less extent the United States.

Not alone in the improvement of live stock was the influence of these settlers felt,—they brought with them as well the most advanced methods of soil management. The virgin forest soil needed little manuring as it was sufficiently fertile to produce many excellent grain crops without the addition of plant food, but the excellent plowing and the thorough methods of cultivation of the Scottish farmers had a magic effect in increasing the returns from the soil.

*Progress of French Settlers.* For a period of ninety years after the close of the French regime the French settlers on the shores of the St. Lawrence made little progress agriculturally. Not being farmers by training they had no knowledge of soil management or manuring, their live stock was of poor type, and their methods showed little advance in 1850 over that practised one hundred years before. They still grew grain year after year on the same land with little or no fertilization, and they still made hay in meadows never seeded with grass or clover. The population increased rapidly, and there were no new arable lands open for settlement. Farms were divided and sub-divided and the soil, which had, when virgin, been so rich, became through constant cropping poorer and poorer.

The inevitable result followed. Trade and the liberal professions were overcrowded and the surplus population drifted to the most promising field. Manufacturing in the New England States offered a means of earning a livelihood and emigration assumed large proportions. Between 1845 and 1849 twenty thousand French-Canadians left Quebec for the United States.

*(To be Continued.)*





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## EDITORIAL

### COLLEGE SPIRIT.

CAN we define what makes our college life so enjoyable and so enviable? Is it the lectures? Is it the games? No, in my opinion it is the atmosphere of living together in a society where everyone is bent on working for the welfare and the reputation of one, our Alma Mater.

When we look back in after years on our days spent at College and the won-

derful times we had, we will wonder that we did not realize our privileges and opportunities while there. Why we did not put aside the little petty jealousies and differences which are after all so insignificant and work together to make the name of Macdonald College one which will attract attention whenever it is spoken.

At the present time when our numbers especially in the School of Agri-

culture are so limited the feeling of service and self-sacrifice should be doubly in evidence.

The graduates of this College have gone out into their various fields of endeavour and are keeping up the reputation of their Alma Mater wherever they are. Shall we, who are left behind, fail in our duty to do the same? Our graduates and undergraduates, both overseas and at home, have confidence in us. Shall we show weakness under the test?

There are many other items in our College Life which we should give thought to as well as the work of our various organizations which it is our sacred duty to perform. A certain looseness and indifference regarding the behaviour necessary to maintain the high standard of tone set for us to follow is sometimes seen. Much of this would be avoided if we just asked ourselves the question, "Is this in the best interests of the College? Would the fellows who went through here three or four years ago have done this?" and acted upon our judgment.

Fellow students, let us join together so that Macdonald College may be proud to have us tread her halls and the former and future students look at us without a questioning glance.

#### *THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.*

**N**O ONE in the world to-day will gainsay, or attempt to do so, that Canada did her part in the great struggle for liberty which has in the past four years shaken the equilibrium of the earth.

The blood of her sons is yet damp on the fields of Flanders and no day passes by that we do not see the injured limping on the streets.

What can be done which is too much for these brave men who have done all

they could for the common good?

The Military Hospital or Convalescent Home at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is one example of how the nation cares for her wounded soldiers. It is a great structure completed in the fall of 1918 and destined to be the home for the time being of the wounded or "shell shocked" cases on arriving in Canada.

Everything possible is done by the authorities to lighten the lot of these men by giving them amusement suitable to individual cases, erecting a motion picture theatre and also providing educational instruction.

In this last Macdonald College is preparing to play an important part, and indeed has already started.

A special course for returned soldiers is being conducted at the College where the men obtain instruction, mostly practical, on various farm operations. Instruction is given to each lot of men for three months when another lot is admitted. As the courses are conducted continuously throughout the year it is expected that four classes of men will be turned out in that time.

This undoubtedly will mean a great deal to the men who, for some reason or other, cannot continue at their old occupations. They are in their handicapped condition for our sake and if we neglect them it will be a dark stain on our record. We call upon all Macdonald students to make their stay at College one that they will look back upon with feelings of pleasure and of gratitude.

Meanwhile we must not neglect their comrades who are unable, through wounds or shell shock, to share this life, but must be there day after day, in the Hospital. Appeals have been made for flowers and gifts that will help to make their lot a happier one. When we real-

ize what would have happened to us had it not been for the "returned soldier," we may well be ashamed of the little we have done for him.

### *THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.*

**T**HROUGHOUT the world to-day, thousands of homes mourn the death of some of their dear ones, often those in the fulness of their youth, as a result of the recent epidemic of influenza.

In the United States, more people died of the disease than were killed fighting in the war, while in Canada we know that a large proportion of the population was affected.

Plagues and pestilences have been known almost since prehistoric times, but may we not expect that with the improvement in knowledge; experience, and equipment possessed in modern times, such ravages might be prevented, or at least minimized.

The causes of our failure to prevent the widespread epidemic which we have experienced, and which we may again undergo seem to be mainly two.

The first of these we may consider as a deficiency in our system of Health Regulation. The various Boards of Health are too isolated, and do not work in co-operation with one another, neither are they, in the true sense, responsible to any head authority. Such a state of affairs, it seems, might be remedied by the creation of a Federal Health System, with all provincial boards directly responsible to an efficient Federal Board of Health at Ottawa.

The second, and perhaps the more important cause of the rapid spread of the epidemic, is the ignorance and indifference which a large number of

people possess with regard to many of the essential hygienic laws.

A thorough dissemination of knowledge relating to these principles and rigorous laws to ensure that they are put into effect would greatly reduce the suffering and sadness which have been produced in so many homes by this dread disease.

### *THE MEAT SHORTAGE.*

**T**IME and again the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has appealed to the farmers of Canada to increase their herds of beef cattle in order to increase the supply of beef available for export. This has not been done without good reason.

In all the European countries which have been to any considerable extent live stock producers, the decrease in head of beef cattle and hogs is simply tremendous. Germany alone shows a drop of something like nineteen millions. Is it not natural that most of these peoples, who have been practically self-supporting in the past, should look to the United States and Canada for a supply of meat?

Furthermore, formerly a large proportion of the great army of fighting men, who now are fed solely by the civilian workers, constituted in themselves an army of producers not to be underestimated.

It is impossible for a period of several years to put the standard of production in European countries at the point it had reached before the war, and until this occurs there will be a good and steady market for Canadian produce, simplified by the arrangement for Canadian credit made with the French Government.

One of the most powerful reasons



why the average farmer has not responded whole-heartedly to these appeals from Ottawa is that they have not the necessary confidence in the market situation. The drop in prices owing to the "glutting" of local markets in the fall at the same time as the Armistice was signed, discouraged many farmers from increasing their herds. This was very unfortunate, as it gave them the impression that normal conditions and prices had returned, which is emphatically incorrect.

But the matter lies not only in promising good prices to the farmers. The Canadian Government must ensure facilities for transportation, and for the proper regulation of markets to ensure to the farmer a fair share of profit on his work.

Then will they get a full response to their appeals for increased production, and then will Canada take its place among the important commercial countries of the world.



## Life's Symphony

---

Just to be kind, to be tender and true,  
Just to be happy the whole way  
through;  
To lighten the burden for some one  
each day,  
For never again shall I pass this way.

Just to remember that God's in His  
Heaven,  
Just to be thankful for all He has  
given,  
Just to give beauty for ashes away  
For never again shall I pass this way.

To consider the lilies that toil not nor  
spin,  
To fight a good fight in the battle  
'gainst sin,  
To gather the flowers from my path-  
way each day,  
For never again shall I pass this way.

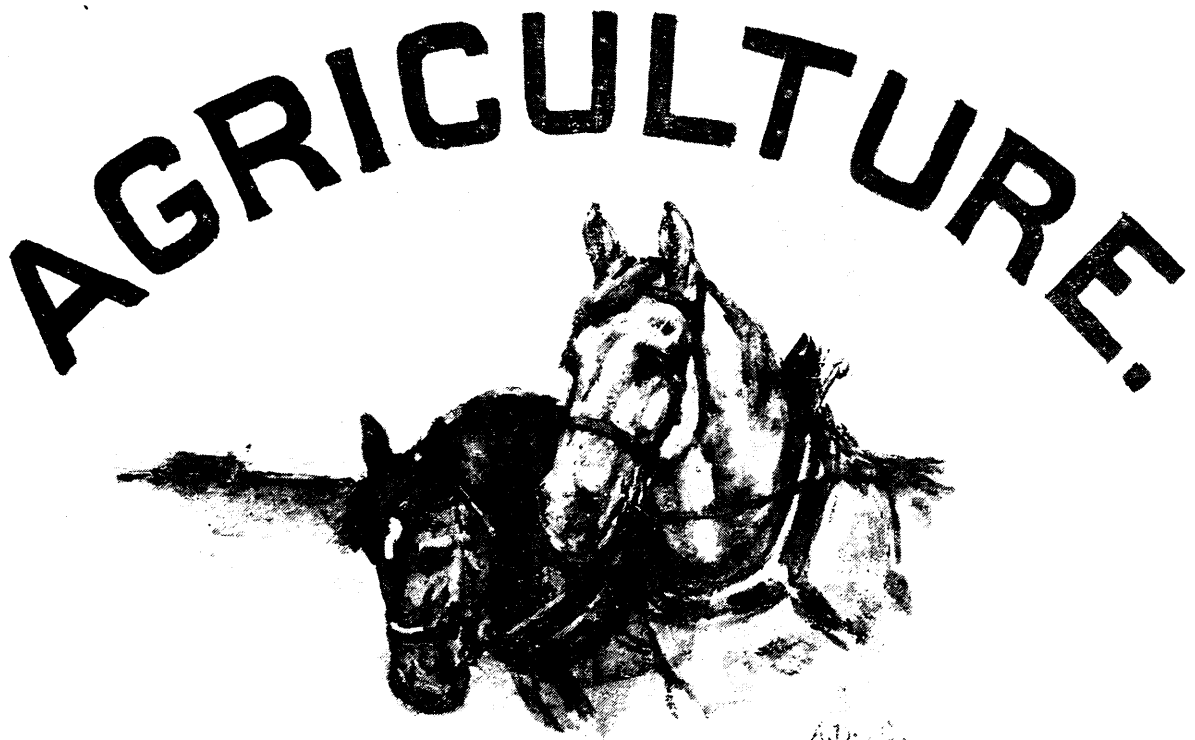
To smile in the dark when the way  
seemeth drear,

To speak the kind word some faint  
heart to cheer,  
To give the soft answer that wrath  
turns away,  
For never again shall I pass this way.

To lift up the fallen, to strengthen  
the weak,  
Rejoice with the glad, with the sor-  
rowing weep,  
My highest reward that some one may  
pray,  
"I thank Thee, O Lord, that he passed  
this way."

Just to love right and hate nothing  
but wrong,  
Just to make life "one grand sweet  
song,"  
To lie down in peace at the close of  
life's day  
And wake up to meet Him who once  
passed this way.

—J. H. Hunter.



## Co-operative Marketing in Quebec

*By A. E. MacLaurin, B.S.A.*

**T**HERE is no doubt that co-operative marketing in this province has been a success. But a change is taking place that is necessary, and that is not understood by all. It is the object of this article to point out why the change is necessary.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the work that has been done in the past few years. Most of the readers of this periodical are already familiar with the history of the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Associations. But in order to appreciate the problem that confronts us now, the reader should keep in mind the great increase in business accomplished by these organizations. Commencing in 1914 with one association,

which handled 12,000 pounds of wool, we have to-day ten associations with a membership of about 2,000 farmers, handling wool, lambs, and pure-bred stock. Some districts are also selling cattle and hogs co-operatively. A demand is now arising for the buying and selling of grain, hay, feed and other supplies in the same way. This shows conclusively that, having tasted of the benefits of co-operation, the farmers want more of it.

During the early part of the life of each association, the greater part of the work was performed by District Demonstrators, Live Stock Branch representatives, and Macdonald College extension workers. Even the tramping of

the wool in the sacks was largely done by them. Their services were free of charge. For this reason the cost of marketing was very low. As an example we might mention the selling of wool in one association in 1915. The total cost of handling, grading and selling in this case was only one-fifth of a cent per pound.

But a stage has been reached where the farmer must bear a larger part of the cost of the work done. There are three reasons that make this necessary. First,—the mission of the college, the federal department and the provincial department is to organize associations and put them on a firm basis. After that they should be self-sustaining. Second,—the amount of business done now is so large that College and Department of Agriculture representatives cannot personally supervise it all. Third,—there are other lines of work that should be taken up by extension workers, and, unless the associations can dispense with a good deal of the help received in the past, little time is available for other work.

The marketing of wool has now passed the experimental stage and sufficient help has been given to enable the wool growers to carry on successfully under their own management. The formation of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers last winter has given the local organizations a central medium through which to work. The marketing of lambs

has been studied and fairly well organized. Some study should be put on the problem of handling other farm products and supplies. In order to give extension workers a chance of doing this it is advisable that the executives of the local associations take more of the responsibility than they have generally in the past.

The assistance given in the way of carrying on the business of the associations is gradually being lessened. The help given last year by the College was comparatively small because of the decrease in numbers of the Animal Husbandry staff, and the associations as a rule conducted their business very well. But, naturally, with less free help, the cost of handling was increased, and many members not thoroughly conversant with conditions do not understand why such should be the case.

It is conceded that co-operative marketing has proven successful. Farmers are demanding more of it. The great need is for men with leadership and ability to push such movements. The agricultural college graduate or undergraduate going back to the farm is expected to use the advantages gained through his college education, and he can be a great power for good in his community. An opportunity to use his knowledge exists in connection with the co-operative associations, and it is hoped that he will not leave any stone unturned in the promotion of this work.

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## Selection and Development of Dairy Heifers

AS the children of the present will be men of the future; so will the heifer calves of to-day be the dairy cows of to-morrow. At present these young heifers are returning you no income on your investment; to-morrow they will be the source of your maintainance; so will they return an income exceeding by far your investment, providing they have been carefully selected and well cared for. Notwithstanding this fact, a great many heifers are not allowed to show the best that is in them because the growth and development of these fine young animals have been impeded through careless and improper feeding. Too many farmers have not enough foresight to realize that a little more care and a little better ration during the growing stages of these heifers, will add enormously to the profits received from them later. But sad to say, they scrimp them and feed them only on the poorest quality of hay and even straw, while the feeding of silage and grain seems to them, to be out of the question; and still they wonder why they do not give the results that are expected; thus they are classed as poor animals.

But these same men never will admit that it is the fault of their inefficient feeding. It is a shame that so many fine young animals are not permitted to show the good that is in them, just because of the carelessness and ignorance of their masters. If these men could only be made to understand that these same heifers will be the foundation of generations which are to follow them; and that their characteristics will have a direct bearing

upon their progeny, more would be done to promote and encourage better development of these heifers.

The greatest possible care should be exercised in selecting those heifer calves that are to hold positions in your own herds. Always try to select your heifers from animals that have produced you heifers before. You will have other daughters from this dam in your herd, thus you will have an idea of their merits. Again it is always wise to work for a heifer producing strain.

After the calf is born, it should be left with the dam for some time in order that it may receive essential treatment given by the dam. It should always receive the colostrum, which serves as a purgative, removing from the system all poisons and foreign bodies which have accumulated in the digestive tract of the young animal. When eight or ten hours have elapsed the calf should be placed in a comfortable, well-bedded pen.

“Good, sound judgment,” should always be exercised in the feeding of these heifer calves. For the first two weeks they should be fed on new milk entirely; during the next two weeks this should be gradually replaced by skim milk; small quantities of dry grain and hay may also be fed to advantage, which is increased from time to time, as seen fit by the feeder. Experiments have shown that calves make better and more economical growth on skim milk than they do on whole milk; the former being higher in solids not fat, which go to form bone and muscle tissue. It should always be kept in mind that calves

should never be overfed; neither should they be fed in unsanitary utensils. Contamination of these are the principal causes of infectious diseases that should be avoided.

When the calves reach four or five months of age gradual changes may be made in feeding. The milk ration may be reduced and finally taken away entirely; after which they may be turned into a small paddock, where green feed, shade and water are plentiful. Here they may be allowed to remain until it will be deemed advisable for them to seek their winter quarters.

During the winter these heifers should be stabled in comfortable, well lighted, well ventilated and well bedded pens; fed on plenty of roughage, such as clover hay, corn silage, and roots with small quantities of concentrates.

In the spring the yearling heifers may be turned into a rough pasture with plenty of vegetation, shade and water, where they are allowed to roam freely, during the summer months; this tends to make them hardier and better grazers. Under these conditions they should develop very rapidly and they should go into the winter in very fair condition, which should be maintained, if possible, throughout the winter. These heifers should be fed from a careful hand and watched with a keen eye of interest. The ration should consist of plenty of clover hay, corn silage and roots, which tend to develop in the animals greater feeding capacity which is so essential for the welfare of the dairy

cow. Concentrates should be fed in small quantities.

Heifers should freshen when about thirty months of age, and should, in the spring, when they are two years old, be turned into pastures with an abundance of vegetation, shade and fresh water, also salt should always be available. These heifers, before freshening, should be in high condition, and when they are taken to the stables they should be highly fed. This will tend to put the heifers in good condition, help to develop the fetus, also to assist materially in the development of the milk producing facilities, thus placing the animals in the best condition to begin their work.

When heifers have been unable to mature properly, they are not in a position to make the best returns; if they have not been in the habit of being highly fed before, they will not respond to heavy feeding after they have freshened.

It is always advisable to raise more heifers than what you actually need. At the age of one year all poorly developed animals should be eliminated from the herd; again at the age of two years another inspection should be made, and all the undesirables removed.

The secrets of success involved in the raising of dairy heifers may be summed up in a few brief words: Select, feed, and cull, eliminate all undesirable animals from your herd. Your investment in good dairy heifers is the best possible investment you can have.—O. C. B. '21.

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# Theories Regarding Soil Fertility

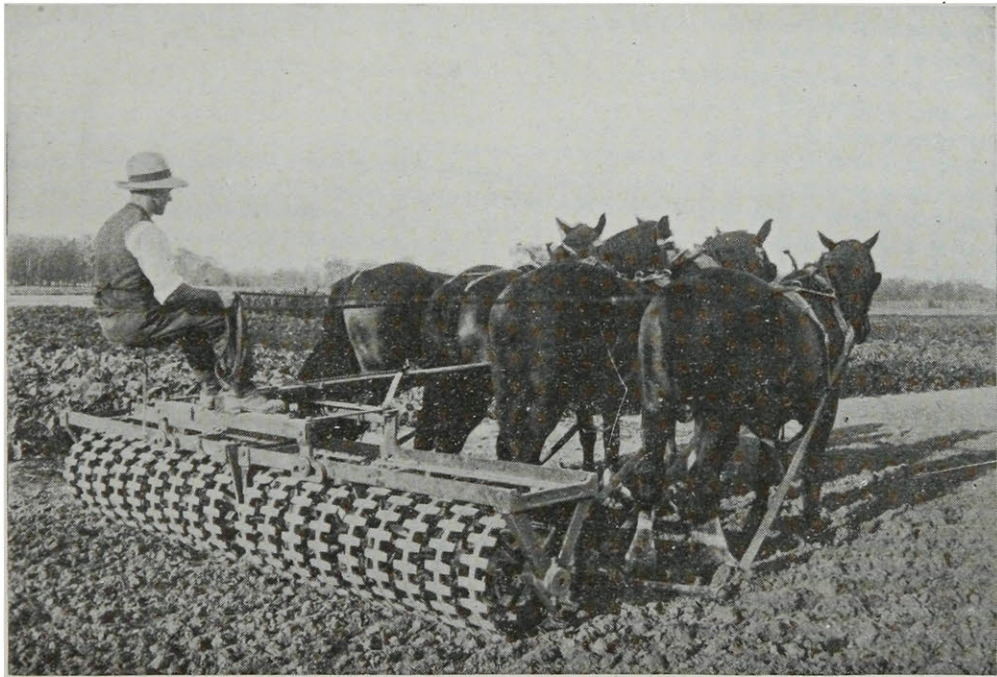
*By R. Summerby, B.S.A.*

EVER since the times of the Greeks and the Romans the world has been anxiously interested in the fertility of the soil, and although many minds have been grappling with the subject, the problem of maintaining crop production, to say nothing of increasing it, still remains a vital question.

Theory after theory has been advanced, only to be weighed in the

advanced appear to us now to be most amusing, and to have had little foundation in fact, but all have, as it were, acted as stepping stones to what is now considered good practice.

About three hundred years ago a Flemish alchemist planted a five pound willow tree in two hundred pounds of soil, and after watering it for five years, it weighed one hundred and six-



A PHASE OF MODERN TILLAGE.

balance of agricultural practice and found wanting, and to be superseded by one that was perhaps equally as fallacious. Even to-day authorities are not by any means agreed as to the best method of farming with a view to permanent successful crop production. The result is that farmers have had, and are having, many kinds of advice on the subject.

Some of the theories that have been

ty-nine pounds, and the soil had lost only two ounces in weight. He concluded from this that water was the only requirement of plants. A few decades later Bradley, at Oxford, argued that this could not be, as water could be evaporated, whereas a willow tree could not, he claimed that air must therefore be the food of plants.

Early in the nineteenth century Jethro Tull, an English writer, taught



that neither water nor air could be the food of plants, as it was often found that two fields lying side by side differed widely in their productive power. He held that earth was the main food of crops, that plants could make use of only the very finest particles however, and that this was effected through their root systems in the presence of water. For this reason, he explained that the soil could not be too fine, and that too much cultivation could not be given. He concluded that if sufficient tillage were given it would be possible to produce crops indefinitely without the addition of fertilizers of any kind. "Tillage is manure," he announced, and in support of this idea he cited the fact that he had grown twelve good crops of wheat in succession on the same soil, and at the time of writing these observations, the thirteenth crop was well on its way and promised a good yield.

While Tull's explanation of the benefits of cultivation and his theory of plant nutrition were wrong, his system of intensive tillage marked a distinct advance in methods of soil management with a view to increasing crop yields. Tull made a further contribution to agriculture by inventing a seed drill, and a number of implements of tillage that were especially adapted to pulverizing the soil. With him started the development of our modern implements of tillage.

The humus theory was brought forward by Thaer and others in the eighteenth century, and was given some recognition. It was claimed by them that humus was the source of carbonaceous matter for the plant, and that "humus and water" were the only sources of plant food. This theory was

again brought to the fore in the latter part of the century just closed. Green manures were considered to be the main sources of supply, and if the humus content of soils could be maintained in any way, crop production could be carried on indefinitely.

In "The Georgical Essays," written by Doctor Hunter, in 1777, we find many interesting items relative to the prevailing ideas of the time, and which show, too, the trend of thought along these lines. Among other items, the following statements are made, "I take it upon myself to say that to be a good husbandman it is necessary to be a good chymist." "The principles of agriculture depend much upon chymistry." "The practical farmer will suffer himself to be instructed as soon as he perceives the practice corresponds to the theory laid down to him." "I lay it down as a fundamental maxim that all plants receive the proper nourishment from oily particles incorporated in water." "These oily particles are supplied by the air."

Dr. Hunter, however, adds, "I have not the vanity to think my experiments sufficiently conclusive," and he calls upon farmers to help him by their experience to find out the truth, whether such corresponds with his theory or not. Here we have still another theory and moreover we have evidence of a search for truth, and indications of the approaching dawn of a chemical science as related to the requirements of crops and sources of plant food.

From this time on the discoveries regarding the bearing of chemistry on plant growth were more rapid. Definite statements were set forth by De Saussure in 1804 in his book "Recherches Chimique sur la Vegetation,"

and Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures on agricultural chemistry, published in 1813, did much to spread the existing knowledge on this subject. Many investigations, too, were started about this time, and our fund of knowledge based on actual experiment has gradually developed since then.

In 1840 Liebeg, a German chemist, advanced a theory that the ammonia of the air was the source of nitrogen for plants and devoted much time towards the support of this idea. In this, however, he was proven to be wrong by the comprehensive experiments of Lawes and Gilbert. Liebeg also set forth some very interesting views with regard to the value of rotations. He believed that all plants excrete substances from their roots that are poisonous to themselves, but are not toxic to other crops, and in fact may be used by them as plant food. Herein he claimed lay the main value of rotations, in that by rotation, one crop rids the soil of the substances that are poisonous to another and so, makes conditions suitable for the growth of the latter in following years.

Less than twenty years ago this idea was again brought forward by Whitney and Cameron, of the United States Department of Agriculture in support of a still more radical theory. They claimed further, that all soil solutions contain approximately the same amount of plant food materials, that all soils contain sufficient plant food to produce crops indefinitely, and that the only deterrent factor to permanent crop production is the presence of excreta or toxic substances that are thrown off by the plant roots. This view has been the subject of much discussion since it was first an-

nounced. The results of experiments that have been carried on long enough to lend information on the subject, as well as the experience of practical farmers, have shown it to be largely incorrect. While it is possible that crops may suffer from toxins that have been thrown off by their roots, the importance of this has without doubt been exaggerated. Moreover the experiments at Rothamsted, England, where wheat has been grown for over sixty years in succession on the same soil, and good crops are still being produced is strong evidence against this theory.

That the chemical composition of the soil is the limiting factor in maintaining crop yields is a view that has been held by many. Of all the elements that are required by plants, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium and Calcium are the ones most likely to be lacking in our common soils. Some soils are rich in one or more of these elements, and poor in others, and if the ones that are present in insufficient quantities can be supplied in any way it is the belief of those who have held this view that crops can be produced indefinitely. There have been nitrogen enthusiasts, phosphorus and potassium enthusiasts and lime advocates, all these however base their belief on the chemical composition of the soil, and differ mainly in that the soils with which they have worked have varied in this respect.

While this view is largely supported by investigations and also by actual practice, it is nevertheless true that many soils are quite rich in all elements, yet good crops cannot be produced. These essential elementary substances are sometimes present in abundance, but are not sufficiently available. Even, however, when this condition is met it

may happen that infertility is caused by some other factor, such as lack of drainage, the presence of acid or alkali, the lack of moisture, a poor physical condition of the soil or some other factor.

Among the practices to be advocated with a view to maintaining the fertility of the soil, Live Stock Farming has been held by some to be the keystone, yet on many live stock farms the yield of crops is steadily decreasing. Even where all crops are fed, and even if all the manure produced is returned to the soil, there is still a definite loss in actual fertility. Keep live stock, buy feeds and make more manure has been advocated by others, but where are the feeds to come from? What is one farmer's gain is another's loss, and while this practice can be followed to good advantage in favored sections, it cannot be practised over the country as a whole.

In 1886 Hellriegel of Germany made the discovery that the nitrogen of the air was made available by the root tubercle bacteria of legumes. By growing legumes it was thus shown to be possible to use the nitrogen of the air as plant food. Experiments have since shown that when a crop of legumes is removed from the land, the soil in many cases is equally as rich with regard to nitrogen as it was before the crop was grown. This, together with the fact that legumes as a class are deep-rooted and so draw upon the sub-soil to a large extent for other requirements of plant food, and also improve the physical condition of the soil, made it that men have considered the growing of legumes, particularly clovers, as the all important essential in maintaining fertility. In this they have exaggerated the real value of clovers for this purpose. While there is no doubt but that clover-growing must play an

important part in any practical system of permanent agriculture, and through legumes alone can any real increase in nitrogen be made without the application of fertilizers in some form, yet it is impossible to supply any other deficient elements. Moreover, the severity of our Canadian winters, the uncertainty of procuring hardy seed, the peculiar requirements of these crops with regard to soil, and other difficulties make it that it is impossible to use clover growing as a means of soil enrichment as often and as readily as might seem easy.

With so many ideas regarding soil fertility is it any wonder that the practices in vogue today are so widely different from one another? All these theories are interesting, but are only valuable insofar as they are correct and basic. None of them alone will prove effective in maintaining crop production indefinitely.

The wide variation that exists between different types of soils, their aptitudes for moisture conservation and retention, their humus and plant food content, their bacterial content, their heat absorbing ability, their physical make-up and many other factors make it difficult to evolve a system that will do for all conditions. A system to be effective must be one that has the fundamental constitution of soils and the requirements of crops as its basis.

It will include a rotation in which there is a cleaning crop sufficiently open to control weeds, in order that the crops be not robbed of their food and moisture. A legume crop will also be included at frequent intervals, so that any lack of nitrogen may be replaced, and so that the other plant food elements may be economised and the physical condition of the soil made good. The feeding of all crops grown to stock, the buying of feeds where possible, and

profitable, and the proper conservation of manure produced from both sources will do much to restore the plant food and organic matter removed, and must play an important part in any system of permanent fertility. Along with these essentials must go the maintenance of the land in a good physical condition by proper methods of tillage, drainage, the correction of acidity and the supplying of additional humus through green manure crops if necessary, etc. Finally, commercial fertilizers when such can be had at prices that will allow of them being employed profitably, should be applied to those crops that respond most readily and give the greatest profit.

Herein are embodied the fundament-

als of several theories that have been advanced in the past, and if these practices were put into use generally, our crop yields would be materially increased, our soil fertility maintained, and thus one of the most important problems in agriculture would be largely solved. Although much has been found out about our soils, and we now know a little about handling them with a view to greater and more permanent crop production, yet much still remains to be known. We must look to the future for further theories that will eventually make the problem of soil management towards successful permanent production much more easily solved than it now is.

## The Flea-Beetles

By E. Melville DuPorte, B.S.A., M.Sc.

### THE NAME.

What's in a name?—*Shakespeare*.

SOMEONE once remarked that cockroaches should not be called "Black-beetles" because they are not black, neither are they beetles. This reply elicited the very obvious retort that by the same reasoning they should not be called cockroaches, because they are neither fowl nor fish. A similar remark, if made concerning the flea-beetles would be but half the truth, for while these insects are not fleas, they are genuine beetles with the typical horny wing-covers which, in the beetles, protect the wings and the upper part of the body from injury.

The qualifying word "flea" is well chosen. To most persons the following stanza is "familiar as his garter":—

"A fly and a flea in a flue  
Were imprisoned, so what did they do?  
Said the fly 'let us flee,'  
Said the flea 'let us fly,' <sup>a flea</sup>  
And they flew through the ~~hole~~ in the flue."

This may not satisfy our ideals of poetry, though it avails itself of the privilege of poetic license—we all know that fleas do not fly—but in common with the best poems it expresses a great truth in a more or less pleasing form; it tells of the amazing capacity of the flea for escaping from embarrassing situations. So great is this capacity that in countries where fleas abound it has passed into a proverb among the people. Because the flea-beetle also possesses this characteristic, I say its name is aptly chosen. Both "flea" and "beetle" are good Anglo-Saxon words, "flea"



(fleo) derived from *fleon*, "to flee" and "beetle" (*bitela*) from *bitan* "to bite," so that the flea-beetles can boast of an ancient name, but unfortunately like other aristocrats, they are for the most part encumbrances and parasites on the honest tiller of the soil.

The flea-beetles form a sub-division or tribe of the large family of leaf feeding beetles known as the Chrysomelidae, and are distinguished from other members of this family, chiefly by means of the greatly enlarged femora or thighs of the hind legs. Within these femora are the strongly developed leaping muscles the presence of which explains the flea-like activity of these insects. The largest flea-beetles measure about a quarter of an inch. The majority are smaller, many of them not more than one-twentieth of an inch in length.

#### COMMON INJURIOUS FLEA-BEETLES.

"Your cockchafers and gnats and worms,  
Your palmers and your caterpillars;  
And what's the use of latin terms  
For good-for-nothing moths and mill-  
ers."—*Punch*, Sept. 8th, 1885.

Upwards of two hundred species of flea-beetles are known to occur in Canada and the United States. These are for the most part actually, or potentially injurious, feeding on a large variety of plants—forest and shade trees, large and small fruit, ornamental plants, field crops and vegetables. I shall name a few of the commonest injurious forms, giving both the names by which they are known to the outsider, and, in spite of Mrs. Durden's protest, those used in the inner circle when they are at home with the entomologist.

The Potato Flea-Beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*), a small beetle one-fifteenth of an inch long, black with reddish legs, and hairy punctured wing covers, is one of our most destructive forms. It

is best known as a pest of potatoes, but attacks several species of garden plants and ornamental shrubs. It often causes considerable injury to potatoes in early summer.

The Red-Headed Flea-beetle (*Systema frontalis*) is one of our commonest and most widely distributed flea-beetles. It has a wide range of food plants, including potatoes, mangels, beans and many flowering shrubs. It is nearly one-fifth of an inch long, and is readily distinguished by its black body with a conspicuous red spot on the top of the head between the eyes.

The grape, the "Sovereign Alchemist," is powerless to avoid the attack of these destructive pests. But even with them it seems to exercise its power to transmute "Life's leaden metal into gold" for both the Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*) and the Lesser Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*H. ignita*) have rich metallic lustres, usually steel blue or green, though the latter insect is often purplish or bronze. Both the larvae and the adults of these insects injure the grape in the spring when the foliage is tender, seriously checking the growth, or even causing the death of the canes. The Lesser Grape-vine Flea-beetle is also known as the Strawberry Flea-beetle, because it seriously injures the foliage of the strawberry.

The Turnip Flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*) in spite of its aristocratic lineage resembles the proletariat poor in that we have it always with us. Annually, wherever cruciferous field and garden crops are grown, it does more or less injury to these plants. Young turnips, radishes and cabbages are perhaps most frequently injured, but the beetle feeds on practically all cruciferous plants, wild or cultivated. It is one-twelfth of an inch long, shiny black with a wavy-yellow band on each wing

cover. Another species (*P. sinuata*) is often found with the turnip flea-beetle, and resembles it so closely that only an expert can readily distinguish between them.

The Horseradish Flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta armoraciae*) has been recently introduced into Canada. Among cultivated plants it seems to limit its attacks to the horseradish. It is a voracious feeder, and I have often seen several rows of horseradish eaten to the ground, leaf and stalk, by this insect. It resembles the other members of the genus *Phyllotreta* in being black with yellow-striped wing-covers, but in this species the stripes are so broad that the black color is limited to a narrow strip along the inner and outer edges of the wing-cover. It is rather robust, about one-eighth of an inch long.

The Hop Flea-beetle (*Psylliodes punctulata*) is black with a metallic sheen, and about one-twelfth of an inch long. In British Columbia it causes great ravages to the hop growing industry, but in the East it is best known as a pest of beets and mangels.

#### THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE FLEA-BEETLES.

“And each man in his time plays many parts,

His acts being seven ages.”

—*Shakespeare*.

The flea-beetles belong to the group of insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis. They pass through four stages, each one quite distinct from the others; these are (1) the egg, (2) the larva an active feeding stage, (3) the pupa, a passive stage, and (4) the imago or adult, which is again an active feeding stage.

The adults pass the winter in some dry sheltered spot, beneath leaves and other rubbish or in the soil. They emerge in the spring as soon as the leaves

begin to unfold. Soon after they emerge they begin to lay. The eggs are small, oval, usually yellowish in color and are deposited on the leaves, stems or roots of the plants on which the larvae feed. They hatch in one or two weeks, and from each egg emerges a very small wormlike creature, the larva, which begins to feed at once, increasing rapidly in size. The larva is generally a greenish or whitish grub with three pairs of legs just behind the head. The head is dark and the body bears several hair-bearing, usually dark tubercles. After feeding for a few weeks the larva enters the soil and makes a small cell in which it gradually changes into the pupa, a small yellow oval inactive creature. During this stage the insect takes no food, the larval organs break down, and the adult organs develop and take their place. After a week and a half or two weeks the pupa changes into the imago or adult which leaves the soil, seeks its food plant and begins to feed.

#### THE NATURE OF FLEA-BEETLE INJURY.

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold.—*Byron*.

In most cases flea-beetle injury is caused principally by the feeding of the adult beetles on the foliage of their host plants. They eat numerous round shot-holes and may destroy the entire leaf. The most serious injury is usually done in the spring when the shoots are young and tender. Fields of seedling turnips and radishes are often destroyed by the turnip flea-beetle, an insect which later in the season is comparatively innocuous because the abundant foliage is able to tide the plants over any but the most severe attacks. The young shoots of the grape also are often destroyed by the grape-vine flea-beetle as soon as they sprout.

The feeding habits of the larvae vary according to the species. The larvae of the potato flea-beetle feed on the roots of weeds belonging to the same family of plants as the potato; similarly those of the turnip flea-beetle feed for the most part on the roots of cruciferous weeds, though they sometimes feed on the roots of the turnip. The larvae of *Phyllotreta sinuata* mine into the leaves of the wild pepper grass and the garden cress, feeding between the upper and lower epidermis. The grub of the horseradish flea-beetle feeds on the leaf, stem or root of the horseradish, while that of the grape-vine flea-beetle feeds with the adult on the leaves of the grape.

#### THE CONTROL OF THE FLEA-BEETLES.

"I know that mites inhabit cheese, and hams is where we meet with hoppers;

I know likewise that straw breeds fleas, thatched cottages is full of whoppers.

All that I know, and that's enough; I want to know no more about 'em,

Unless it is what poison stuff is the best kind of thing to rout 'em.

—Punch.

Just as the fencer watches his opponent, feints and recovers, studies his style of fence, his thrusts and parries, seeking out the weak points in his attack and defence before he presses home his own attack; just as the physician studying a disease, isolates the causal organism, studies its life history, the method of infection, its effects on the tissues and the toxins it produces; so must the alert farmer, risking no haphazard measures, study the life histories and habits of his insect enemies in order

to determine how best he can economically control them. From the knowledge we have gained concerning the flea-beetles we have tried the following control methods and found them effective:

*Arsenicals.* Any of the common arsenical insecticides may be used against the flea-beetles, because these insects having biting mouth parts will swallow any material that will adhere to the surface of the leaves on which they are feeding. Arsenate of lead (2 to 3 lbs. per barrel of water or Bordeaux mixture) and Paris green ( $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per barrel) are generally used.

*Bordeaux Mixture.* It has been found that Bordeaux mixture will act as a repellant to the flea-beetles, which will not attack plants thoroughly sprayed with this substance.

*Protection of Seed Beds.* The fact that the seedlings of cruciferous plants suffer most from the attacks of the turnip flea-beetle suggests as a remedy the protection of the seed beds where possible. The use of cheese cloth covering has proved satisfactory.

*Clean Cultivation.* Since the larval stage of several of the flea-beetles live on weeds of various kinds, and since the adults hibernate under leaves and other rubbish, it is clear that clean culture, the ploughing under or burning of plant remains and the eradication of all weeds not only in the fields, but from the hedges and the borders of the paths, will go a great way towards controlling these insects.

Several other methods of control have been used, but those given are sufficient to show how necessary is a knowledge of their life history and habits to the successful control of insect pests.

# Canada as a Producer and Consumer

*By F. C. ELFORD, Dominion Poultry  
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*An Address Given at the Annual Con-  
vention of the National Poultry,  
Butter and Egg Association,  
Held at Chicago, Ill., Oct.  
7 and 8, 1918.*

## *The Growth of the Industry.*

The growth of poultry production in Canada has been gradual. During the year 1891 the census showed that there were in Canada approximately 12,500,000 head of poultry. Most of this was in Eastern Canada, especially Ontario. In 1901 there were 18,000,000 head; in 1911 the number had risen to 32,000,000, and at this same proportion of increase we would have in Canada in 1918 approximately 50,000,000 head.

Figures show that with the settling of the land and the growth of population, the proportion of poultry to the population has increased. For instance, in 1891 we had in Canada about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hens for each person, in 1901 about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , in 1911  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and taking the figures already mentioned we would now have about six head of poultry for each man, woman and child. Poultry not only increases in proportion to the population, but it increases in proportion to the acres of cleared land; for in 1901 we had less than 60 head of poultry to each 100 acres, and in 1911 over 65 head to each 100 acres. Possibly we have no more per acre today, but the war has culled out the drones, and our production is much more than it has ever been.

## *Exports and Imports.*

As far back as records go Canada has exported eggs and poultry, and up

until the time of the McKinley Tariff we had shipped to the United States as high as 12 to 15 million dozen eggs a year. After the passage of the McKinley Act a similar export trade developed with Great Britain. This trade continued to increase until the beginning of the century, when we were sending 10 to 12 million dozen eggs per year and considerable poultry. During the early part of the present century our exports began to decrease until in 1908 we broke even, the importation about equalling the exportation. But a new state of affairs set in in 1909. We were eating more than we were producing. In that year, instead of exporting, we imported nearly 1,000,000 dozen of eggs. From this on our imports gradually increased until the maximum year of importation was 1913, when we imported from the United States 13,000,000 dozen of eggs more than we exported. From 1913 the tide started to turn once more, and in 1915 there was less than 1,000,000 dozen eggs imported, and during the last three years we have become an exporting country again. In 1916 the exports exceeded imports by over 4,000,000 dozen, and in 1917 the exports were about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million dozen. The figures for 1918 I am informed are not for publication.

## *Reasons For These Changes.*

By taking a backward look we may better understand the change from export to import, and back again that Canada has made. As a young country with a largely rural population, more was produced than was eaten; labor was cheap, and the cost of production was low. During the later years when

Canada began to grow and numbers were added to the population, consumption increased more than production, the West began to open up, money flowed in, there was a good demand for produce, and consequently prices were high; in fact, for a time Canadian prices for eggs were higher than could be obtained anywhere else. The home market was the best market: we consumed all we produced, and were willing to pay for what others produced. This was the case till 1914 and 1915, when greater interest was taken in poultry keeping. Even in the West, where nothing but wheat was thought of some years ago, wheat growers turned their attention to live stock and poultry. Since the commencement of the war in 1914 production has been stimulated by the needs of the Empire.

#### *Distribution of Poultry.*

The distribution of poultry throughout the Dominion may be of interest. The middle East has been our big producing centre. In 1901 90 per cent was produced east of the Great Lakes, with 10 per cent west. In 1911 the east produced about 75 per cent and the west 25 per cent. Of this, Ontario produced about 46 per cent, Quebec 16 per cent, Saskatchewan 11 per cent, Alberta and Manitoba each about 8 per cent, and the other four provinces an average of 3 per cent. Ontario has always been our heavy egg-producing province. During the past few years, however, the prairie provinces, having turned their attention more to live stock, are producing a greater proportion. Between the years 1910 and 1915 the poultry production of these three provinces increased 100 per cent, and in January, 1915, the first car of western eggs in the history of Canada came east, since which time large shipments of standard quality eggs are going east, and to British Colum-

bia, and the Yukon and Winnipeg will very soon be, if they are not now, markets where the best of northern grown eggs with their superior quality can be purchased by the car or train load.

We have few large commercial poultry plants in Canada. Outside British Columbia they could be counted almost on the ten fingers. It is a farm proposition: farm poultry, not poultry farms, is the aim. There has always been some urban poultry, and since the war started this class has increased, and though without a census it is hard to say how much is kept in urban lots, judging from our own City of Ottawa, and from what I know of other cities and towns, the increase in laying stock from that source will be several million head. A very rough estimate would place the poultry kept on commercial plants at one per cent, back yards three to four percent, and farms about 95 per cent. You can see, therefore, that it is the farms and the farmers we must continue to look to for our poultry products.

#### *Conditions Improving.*

Poultry is coming into its own in Canada. The war, instead of injuring the industry, has done much to put it on a business basis: non-producers in the flock are being eliminated, more brains are used in the management of the flock. In many cases one member of the family is put in charge. The old custom of trading at the country store is growing obsolete; buyers are paying more for quality, Government assistance is taking a more practical form. The various Provincial Governments and colleges are teaching better methods. The Dominion Government, through its experimental farm system, with its central farm at Ottawa and its twenty branch farms in the nine different provinces, is experimenting and demonstrating



better methods, and making it possible for farmers throughout Canada to get laying strains of hardy breeds. The Live Stock Branch, in standardizing the product and creating better marketing conditions, is putting Canadian eggs on a high level. They may now be purchased under recognized grades, bearing Government inspection, and the handling of eggs need not have the uncertainty and risk that it formerly had.

We have had our patriotic campaigns for greater production; they have acted as a stimulant for the time at least. We have not advocated greater numbers so much as greater efficiency in the flocks, for we realize that though people may produce more in an emergency, they will not continue to produce at a loss. The best encouragement for permanent growth is to make it a paying proposition. It is that now. Good hens never paid as well as at present, and I think this condition will continue as long as producers can produce at a profit, and buyers will be more honest and pay strictly according to quality.

#### *What are the Prospects?*

As to the future, there is no doubt where Canada will be. Canada is well named the country of the Twentieth Century. The U.S. may be known as the country of achievement, but Canada is the country of opportunity. I would like, therefore, to point out reasons why Canada may be looked upon as a great producing and export centre; and this refers not only to poultry, but to all agricultural products. In extent Canada is about equal to, or a trifle larger than, the United States and Alaska; it is equal in area to the continent of Europe, and its southern boundary is in the same latitude as the southern boundary of Europe. Reaching as it does from the Atlantic to the

Pacific, nearer to Europe and to Asia than is the United States, with its three transcontinental railways, it is destined to become the world's highway for travellers and for goods requiring fast transportation.

The population of Canada at the last census, 1911, was 7,206,643, and estimated 8,000,000 at the end of 1914. At the opening of the twentieth century it was, therefore, just about where the United States was at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1910 Canada had 7,250,000 population. In 1810 the United States had 7,250,000. At the close of the 19th century the United States had 75,000,000, and the prospects are that at the close of the present century Canada will have her 75,000,000 or over.

Canada has advantages in her century that the United States never possessed. The comparatively slow transportation of 1800 did not induce immigration like the fast ocean service of 1900 will. Nor did the United States have a great big friendly nation with a growing population from which to draw settlers as Canada has. "The development of the United States in the 19th century was regarded as more marked than that of any other country in the world's history, but the percentage of growth of Canada since the beginning of the 20th century has been far greater than that of the United States in any period of equal length during the last century."

Not till 1842 did the United States immigration pass the 100,000 mark, while Canada had nearly 800,000 immigrants in two years, and this as early in the century as the years 1913 and 1914. For the ten years ending 1880, with a population of 50,000,000, the United States immigration averaged only 28,000 more annually than did Can-

ada's immigration for ten years ending 1914. For the five years ending 1914 over 600,000 settlers came to Canada from this friendly country to the south of us. In the year 1912-13, 139,000 of your western farmers came into our west. They sold their own farms and moved over that imaginary line into our prairie provinces, where the price received for their land paid for ten times as many acres of the finest farming land in the world, producing the highest grade of wheat, a country which as I have often heard settlers say, has a climate unequalled anywhere. These are the men that we want, and these are the kind of men that are coming to fill our fertile plains in hundreds of thousands in the next few years.

Perhaps it would do no harm to take a brief look into this country, the country that is good enough for many of your farmers, and that is good enough for the best of our own eastern Canada farmers, and note what manner of country it is. Of the 3,250,000 that have come to Canada between July 1, 1900, and March 31, 1918, nearly 1,500,000 came to the prairie provinces. These three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in extent are about equal—an average of 250,000 square miles, or 458,000,000 acres, all told. In area they are greater than the States of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas combined. Each province is larger than Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland joined together.

Of land suitable for farming in these provinces, there was in 1917 less than 9 per cent under crop. It is estimated that if half of these three provinces were put under cultivation it would produce in a good year more than as

much wheat, almost as much oats, and about one-third as much barley as the whole world was estimated to produce in 1914. But before half the area of these provinces is under cultivation grain will not be the main crop, for mixed farming and stock will be the order, and vast quantities of meat, cheese, butter and eggs will be produced. The increased value of dairy products for these three provinces already proves this. In 1914 they were worth a little over six million dollars, and in 1917 \$14,500,000. In cattle, hogs and sheep the increase was from \$26,500,000 to \$61,500,000.

Included in this area is that much-talked-of Peace River country, with a climate said to be the finest in the world. It has 15,000,000 acres capable of growing over 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, but pre-eminently a live stock country, and about seven weeks is the average feeding season during the winter. Grain can be sown in the middle of May, and is ripe the last of August. Crops have been grown there by missionaries for 100 years, and are seldom a failure. It is said that there is as much land to be settled in the Peace River country as there is now settled west of Winnipeg.

We will not take time to look at the great Mackenzie River basin, another vast plain of untold agricultural and live stock possibilities; a place where a Government survey in 1888 reported "60,000 square miles of land, capable of a population equal to the greater proportion of Ontario and Quebec." At Fort Simpson, 1,400 miles north of this city (Chicago), coarse grains and vegetables have been grown satisfactorily by the Hudson Bay Company for years.

Nor will we consider the Yukon, with its several thousand square miles of good agricultural land. And no men-

tion will be made of the Province of British Columbia, which has increased its agricultural production between two and three times in two years. Nor of Northern Ontario, a rich agricultural country, as large as Germany; nor of Quebec, nor of the Maritime Provinces.

Canada is young, but if she can, with less than a quarter of her good farming land taken up, and with less than two persons to each square mile, export over \$200,000,000 worth of agricultural product, as in 1915, and lead the world in wheat exports, as in the year 1916, I ask you to put your own estimate on what Canada may be as a producer.

### *Consumption.*

So far I have said nothing about Canada as a consumer, nor do I think much is required. We are eating more poultry and eggs per capita than ever. Dealers report everywhere an increased demand for local consumption, but I do not think our consumption for some years to come, at any rate, will overtake our production. Our possibilities of production are greater than those of consumption, and still I think we will continue to eat more poultry products than ever; consumers are getting a better article than they ever got. The value of eggs and poultry for food is being more appreciated. With milk-fed chickens, that are milk-fed, and guaranteed eggs, one doesn't run the risk in eating these that he did some time ago. The standardization of Canadian eggs is doing much to establish a confidence that means greatly increased consumption.

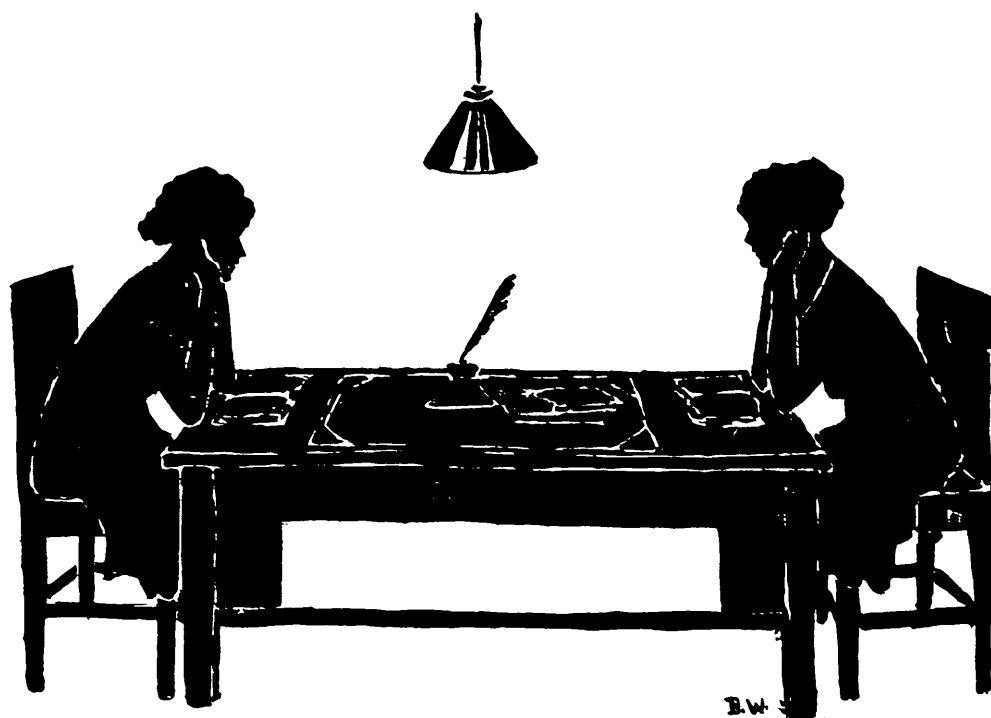
Producers and middlemen, and especially middlemen, have the power to increase very materially consumption;

they also have the power to decrease it, and too often they exercise that power, as they did in one of our Canadian cities recently. A car or two of poor eggs were put on the market, and at once consumption decreased. While there is nothing much more appetizing than a new-laid egg, there is nothing much worse than an off-flavored egg, to say nothing of one decidedly bad.

The producer is too often blamed for lack of quality. Sometimes he is at fault, but not always. If he were paid more according to quality, less of the poor stuff would be marketed. This is one place where the handler, the middleman, is most guilty. If he paid enough for the high quality he would get less of the poor, and if what was purchased were handled better we would not have the state of affairs that, according to the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, exists here right now in your own State. It says: "Enough eggs are lost through spoilage and deterioration, at the present rate of production, to supply two eggs a day to 4,938,904 soldiers, and the value of these eggs that are going to waste, amounts to \$122,735,000 a year."

The responsibility for this enormous loss cannot be laid at the door of any one party to the contract, but there is no doubt the bulk of this deterioration occurs between the time eggs leave the producer and the time they reach the consumer. There has always been this waste, but with the present need of conservation, every effort should be made, and you and men like you can do more to help remedy this than can any other class. I am sure you will do not your bit towards it, but your utmost.

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# School for Teachers.

## Provincialisms

*By Professor A. W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L.*

**T**HAT Provincialisms have a prominent place in our language is evident from the fact that at least sixty thousand have been found in Great Britain and Ireland alone, while probably as many more are current in various parts of the English-speaking world.

It is the purpose of the writer, first, to discuss the subject from a general standpoint, second, to show that provincialisms have a value in a language, third, to give some reasons for trying to stem the tide of such commonly undesirable intruders, and, lastly, to give a few of the most common ones, and, wherever possible, to point out the probable origin of the phraseology with which we deal.

Provincialisms are thus defined by the Standard Dictionary:—

“Provincialisms are any peculiarity of thought or speech, characterizing the natives of a province, a word or phrase peculiar to a province or outlying district, especially a dialect word or expression, a local form, an offense against purity of language in the use of words or phrases.”

The same authority thus defines Purity:—

“Purity is the absolute property of style, that consists of the use of none but idiomatic words or phrases, and in their use only with the precise connection and meaning assigned to them by good usage.”

Hence, it will be seen that provincialisms may consist in peculiar spellings or pronunciations, as well as in these uncouth forms commonly looked upon as provincial or colloquial.

Provincialisms may arise from a **variety of circumstances**:—

(1) They may be purely coinages confined usually to a limited area.

(2) They may be remnants of a foreign tongue, incorporated with the language of a limited locality.

(3) They may be obsolete or obsolescent words belonging to the language itself; or,

(4) They may be words preserved locally from a language once spoken in a part of a country, but now no longer used by good speakers or writers.

Of the first class, probably the citizens of the United States have furnished the greater number, owing to the freedom of that people from the traditions that influence and bind the people of Great Britain and Ireland; but it must be said that the peasantry of England and the uncultured classes of the great cities of the British Islands have not failed to add their quota to the numbers of provincialisms, that may be looked upon as pure coinages.

Of the second class, almost every locality furnishes examples.

For example, in certain parts of England, Danish words are found current; in the southern Mississippi States, French words are common; in the South-western States, Spanish words are heard in large numbers; in Ohio and Texas, the Germans have made their presence felt in the local dialects; so also the Norwegians in Illinois; the Welsh and Dutch in certain parts of New York State, the Germans in Western Ontario, and around Eganville, South-west of Ottawa, etc., etc.

Of the third class, may be found examples among the peasantry of

every county of England, Ireland and Scotland, where, in many instances, one hears the very pronunciation and sees the verbal forms current in the days of Alfred the Great and the old Saxon Chroniclers.

These pronunciations and forms gradually disappeared from the speech of the cultured and refined, though many of them are preserved, in form at least, in the earlier literary productions of the nation.

Of the fourth class, which, in many instances, overlaps the second, examples may be found in our own province, especially in localities whose inhabitants were once all or nearly all English, but who have been replaced by French, or *vice versa*.

Such provincialisms are also common in our own North-West, in the South-western States, in British Columbia, etc., etc., where locally are used words and phrases not in general use throughout the English-speaking world.

As examples of this class, the following may be noted: Battraie, arroyo, mesa, vamos, fandango, mingo, quahang, tum-tum, etc.

John Russell Bartlett gives it as his opinion that three classes, more than all others, are responsible for the introduction of provincialisms: (1) Uneducated people who, not having a sufficiently large vocabulary to express their thoughts, invent words which come to have a local use to a greater or lesser extent.

I once heard a child, about three years old, endeavoring to state that she had found a lumpy mass in her porridge. Her vocabulary was inadequate; hence, after much contortion of face and many repetitions of the word, "great," she ended with,



"A great, great, great big squallop," a word which I, certainly, had never heard before.

(2) The second class named by Mr. Bartlett, is the clergy, who, in coinage of new forms and pronunciation of old ones, are not altogether guiltless of a perversion of the King's English.

Sometimes Provincialisms arising from this source, are confined to a particular church or denomination; sometimes to a locality; but whether thus localized or not, if any class should be free from peculiarities of speech of every kind, it is that class who, above all others, are looked up to as examples to the community in which they labour.

I purposely, for evident reasons, refrain from giving examples under this head.

The third class named by Mr. Bartlett, is the politicians.

The occasion is the public platform; the incentive, the masses who are to be influenced at any cost; and the cost is often the introduction of some quaint coinage or other colloquial expression, more or less horrible, which has a longer or shorter life according to its character.

Some of these coinages, like wire-pullers, caucus, buncum, whig, tory, etc., become permanent and find a place in good literature; others, on the other hand, like "old hunker," "buc-tail," "bull-moose," "coon," "coonery," etc., remain purely local or die a natural death.

In addition to the classes given by Mr. Bartlett, I believe that the peculiar conditions of the inhabitants of a new country make them, as a class, responsible for the introduction of a very large number of provincialisms.

especially if their conditions differ widely from those of the mother-land.

Such provincialisms may belong to any one of the classes named in the earlier part of the discussion; but they are often only compounds of words that are in general use, now used for the first time in the new form and with the new significance.

The following are well-known examples of such: Corn-shucking, dug-out, saltlick, cane-brake, back-woodsman, etc., etc.

Even mock modesty has had its share in introducing provincialisms into the language.

For example, I saw in a Montreal paper that the highest price ever paid for a "Gentleman cow," had recently been paid in Chicago; while the same cause may be given for the use of "limb" for leg, "serviette" for table-napkin, and other equally objectionable usages, which, by their unusual character, especially call attention to that which they are supposed to cover.

Some hint that even the school-master has added his quota to the long list, by his insistence that certain grammatical rules must be observed in spite of usage.

For example, he insists that "Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs;" and in their anxiety to observe this *law*, many, in all parts of the world, and some of them teachers, too, are led to make adverbs completions of predicates, and say, "I feel *badly*." "She looks beautifully," etc.

Again, it is to be feared that even the newspapers, all-powerful in moulding public opinion and usage, are sometimes guilty of giving birth to these more or less undesirable adjuncts to our language.

Just at the present time our own provincial press may be brought to judgment for making current the divided infinitive, as "to perfectly explain," "to readily acquire," etc., and the use of prepositions with words not legitimately demanding them, as "To the north of Brussels," "To the east of Ghent," etc., when good usage de-

mands the forms, "North of Brussels," "East of Ghent," etc.

One of the most important duties of the teacher is to use every effort to keep the language pure; and he should be the last to kneel to any idol that may be set up; but he must acknowledge that provincialisms have, in some cases, a real value in our language.

## Section B. Write Up

(With apologies to the various authors)

*M. Hutchings—*

She will make the humblest hearth  
Lovely to but one on earth.

*A. Hyde—*

She will not, and she will not; she  
grants, denies,  
Consents, retracts, advances, and then  
flies.

*D. Isaacman—*

Ah, Doris, in this world of woe,  
We find true friends where'er we go.

*M. Jenne—*

If to her share some trifling errors fall  
Look on her face, and you'll forget them  
all.

*M. Jones—*

He who tells thee of thy beauty,  
Believe me, only does his duty.

*L. Kerr—*

O, born to soothe distress and lighten  
care,  
Lively as soft, and innocent as fair.

*L. Kert—*

Poor love is lost in men's capacious  
minds;  
In hers, it fills up all the room it finds.

*J. Kessler—*

In spite of all the virtue men can boast,  
The woman that deliberates is lost.

*D. Kilgour—*

To hear his soothing tales she feigns de-  
lays;  
What woman can resist the force of  
praise?

*J. Lavery—*

One only care your gentle breast should  
move—  
The important business of your life is  
love.

*G. Leibovitch—*

Men are more eloquent than women  
made,  
But women are more powerful to per-  
suade.



ELEMENTARY TEACHERS (FALL 1918).



*C. Levitt—*

The sprightly Celia trips along the  
green.  
She runs, but hopes she does not run  
unseen.

*E. Lyth—*

And yet, believe me, good as well as ill,  
Woman's at best a contradiction still.

*E. McCullough—*

What she wills to do or say  
Is wisest, virtuouslest, discreetest, best.

*M. Macfarlane—*

I love—what do I not love?  
Everything from earth to heaven above.

*D. McKee—*

Who would be a mermaid fair;  
Singing alone, combing her hair?—but  
Dorothy.

*K. Milligan—*

She takes the breath of men away  
Who gaze upon her unaware!

*C. McKillop—*

By day the web and loom,  
And homely household tasks, shall be  
her doom.

*J. Macleod—*

I have no other but a woman's reason,  
I think him so because I think him so.

*M. Maltby—*

Madeline! why that pensive brow?  
What, a mouse did'st frighten thou!

*O. Marsh—*

Yes, she could love, those eyes declare,  
Were men but nobler than they are.

*B. Marsten—*

Charming woman can true converts  
make;  
We love the precepts for the teacher's  
sake.

*M. Martin—*

Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle and low,—an excellent thing in  
woman.

*E. Morgan—*

Kindness in women, not their beauteous  
looks,  
Shall win man's love.

*J. Ness—*

My lady liege, said he,  
What all your sex desire is sovereignty.

*A. Norris—*

But, Alice, what an hour was that,  
On the long walk home from church.

*M. Hamilton—*

Unhappy one! whose beauty is your  
snare;  
Exposed to trials, made too frail to  
bear.

So much for idle wishing—how  
It steals the time! To business now.

L. M. P.

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“BY THEIR SAYINGS, YE SHALL  
KNOW THEM.”

“Oh sayayay!!”—M.E.

“But, that's not what I *mean!*”—  
O.M.

“Oh, my dear!”—D.B.

“Hark, hark—spot-light!”—E.A.

“Laura—where are you—I've got  
something to tell you!”—S.R.

“Oh, I don't *believe* you!”—E.B.

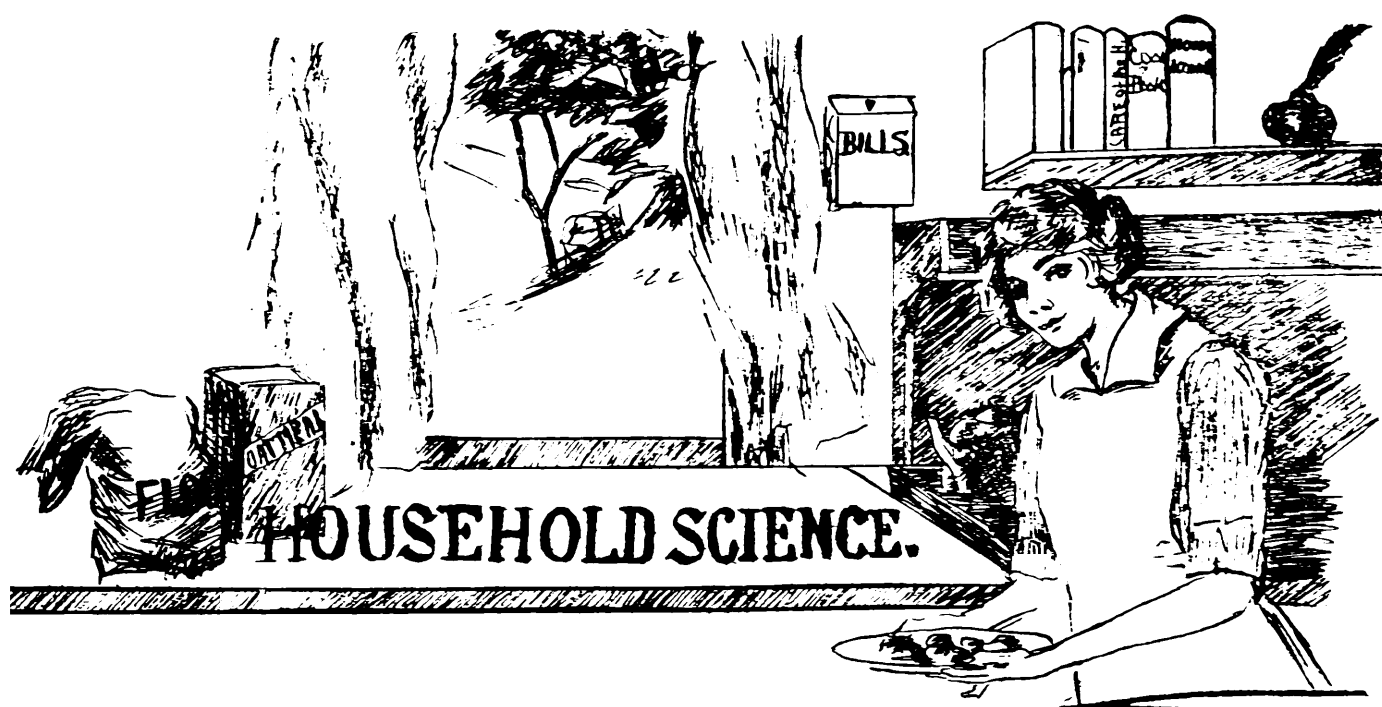
“You lemon!”—L.K.

“Isn't that *ducky?*”—B.W.

“Oh,—*say* girls!”—C.C.

“But, my dear, it's *perfectly* plain!”  
—L.D.

“Did *you* get a letter last night?”  
—M.W.



## A Macdonald Girl—A Woman in the Making.

*By Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of Domestic Economy, Canada Food Board.*

**W**HAT shall the year or two of College life mean to you, and how much will you receive into your life from the time spent here?

This will depend upon many things, but chiefly upon the earnestness with which the work is taken up and the mental, moral and spiritual make-up of the individual. This latter has been determined by previous environment and by a long line of ancestors, but when a girl starts out "on her own," she assumes responsibility from that time. It is the breaking away from the friendly shelter of those whose love excuses or makes allowances, to an exacting, calculating world, where there are no allowances made, and where obtains the law of the survival of the fittest.

An experience of ten years with upwards of fifteen hundred girls, east

and west, furnishes much food for reflection and causes some speculation upon what may reasonably be expected of the young womanhood of Canada.

When I was first asked to take charge of the young girls of Macdonald College upon its opening in 1907, I wondered what I had ever done that I should be handed out such an affliction, for such I certainly considered it. I knew nothing about managing girls, but as those whose judgment seemed sounder than mine advised acceptance, I found myself on the Staff of Macdonald College at its opening.

What can be said of the years that intervene, of the many classes of girls that have come and gone, of the ambitions, the fears, and the hopes,—the struggles against conditions, against their own personal fears,



against their own desires and a thousand other things, some vague, some definite and all bringing more or less of difficulty.

From a considerable prejudice against a residential college, I have come to be a firm believer in the value of the training it gives. At sixteen or seventeen, it is a rare girl who shows marked ability for leadership in the right direction. Training for leadership finds a favorable opportunity in a school where the value of obtaining an educational standing is practically balanced by the learning of the art of living happily together.

Here the girls are assembled for the same purpose, with equal opportunity and equal social advantages. The weak may learn from the strong and it is the privilege of the strong to help the weak, learning in the doing of it tact and judgment.

No College in Canada is surrounded so wonderfully with natural scenery and the beauty of the buildings, their fine proportion and the natural scenery about must consciously or unconsciously exert a continuous influence for good.

Is it just to train a few teachers or a few girls in the art of science of household economy or is it one of the great training places in Canada for the young womanhood that shall so soon take its part in the moulding of the nation?

Residence life affords opportunity for learning community life, the subordinating of individual preferences for the general good, the restraining of the individual lest the whole community suffer consequences.

But there are better things than these learned in some measure all unconsciously. I remember a conver-

sation the latter part of the first year of the school. One of the girls came in to talk one evening, and in the course of our conversation she said something like the following: 'I came here from a small community where I was IT, and where I had ruled socially. Before I was here three days, I met girls who were just as good looking as I was, played and sang as well, could take their places as leaders better than I could, and I began to realize I was not the one and only. My parents said the change in me at Christmas was worth the money spent ten times over.' This is the unconscious training of the mass.

Then there's the friendship, formed it may be by common interest in work, but cemented and made enduring by joint infractions of the rules, the secret supper in one of the girls room, with the snap-shot to show what a real lark it was.

Certain ethical facts stand out after a year in a co-educational college — the girl who talks disparagingly of another girl to the boys—no need to emphasize the fact that she's not to be trusted, and the same opinion also carried off the boy who has the effrontery to speak disparagingly of one girl to another.

Watch also how a girl uses the margin of the time which is her own. This is the time she is doing what she wants to do, and as she wants to do it, doing what she likes because she likes it. This is the test. The working hours under compulsion of instructors is not the real test of character, but it's the margin that will determine how much or how little will the individual vary from the general.

Two girls sat one day at my table having dinner, and I listened to their

chatter. One said, "Give me the broad prairie, horseback riding, the blue sky and the open plain." "Oh," said her neighbor, "You can take your horses, your fields and your blue sky, but give me the lights and the movies." These were two types, the one strong, honest, clean of mind, direct in argument, clean of body, abhorring deceit, a good type of the free and straight West, the other pretty, vain, loud, intriguing, in argument vacillating, deceitful, whose fear was being found out, a product of artificial "lights and the movies." Both were strong leaders, but to what different goals would they not lead.

Is the Macdonald College girl making good? Of those I knew I can safely say, Yes. Of course they are far above the average girl when they come to college, are most advantageously placed for training, and so much is to be expected of them. This year my travels have taken me into all the provinces, and have brought me into contact with many of the girls of the first five years, and without exception as far as I know they are all giving good account of themselves in their respective communities.

Leadership in one girl that I remember was developed in baseball, another in basketball, and responsibility carried now easily was at first no light

burden. They are good homemakers, strong helpers in their own communities, are making good in the schools of Western Canada, and throughout it all they bear happy memories of Macdonald College.

But the young women of to-day have greater responsibilities resting upon them which they must assume in the near future, the duties of citizenship and the exercise of the franchise, and the immediate call to the great task of reconstructing the broken places caused by the war with all that that involves.

We are looking forward to what we call "World Democracy." The word "Democracy" has been much abused in the past, but its meaning is becoming clearer. There is no better place where men and women can get an idea of Democracy than in a College where men and women have equal opportunity and equal social advantages, where high ideals are put before them daily, and where conditions are as good as are furnished at Macdonald College. It is not too much to expect that the girls who are to-day taking their training will contribute much to the formation of the highest democratic ideals in the community and national life of which they form a part.

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## The First Days of the War

**A**UGUST the 4th, 1914, brought to few of us the real meaning of war or the realization of the vastness of the impending calamity.

To many, I'm afraid, it brought only excitement and keen competition, each

wondering if they would be lucky enough to be chosen for the First Canadian Overseas Force.

Mobilization took place during August and September, at Valcartier, and we, the nurses, mobilized at the Immi-

gration Hospital, Quebec, one hundred and four strong, crowded into one large room and sleeping on wire bunks. Many and varied were the rumours, and finally, when embarkation orders came, we hardly realized it until we found ourselves on board s.s. "Franconia" with the Headquarters Staff, the 8th Batt. and some artillery.

We set sail at midnight, and awoke to find ourselves anchored in Gaspé Basin. We looked out to the west. Wonderful sight! Thirty-three liners containing thirty-three thousand men—the pick of the land and Canada's Best.

Cruisers and destroyers escorted us, and the trip was uneventful, yet I don't think anyone will forget any little detail of it. Each liner kept perfect position, and the trip lasted twenty-one days from port to port.

We entered Plymouth Harbour at 4.45 p.m., October the 17th, and the improvised reception was very touching. There we saw our first submarine, a diminutive affair which hardly seemed large enough to do damage to any sailing craft. Word had been received that German subs were hovering about and destroyers and cruisers were chasing around forever on the alert.

Disembarking at 4 p.m. on the 18th, we entrained for London, and arriving at midnight, we were driven through the darkened streets to St. Thomas' Hospital. This is on the Embankment immediately opposite the Parliament Buildings so that our first sight in the morning was very impressive and "Old Ben" looked down a welcome.

I wish I could take time to tell you some of our experiences in London, but space will not permit. We spent three weeks there, and during that time assisted in some British hospitals. There we met our first wounded—men from

the Battle of the Marne and the Retreat from Mons.

By this time, needless to say, our views of the war were much changed, and we felt a keenness to get into it and *help* to the fullest extent of our ability. We now felt the vastness of it and realized that it would last years and that many, many of our men would not come back.

The troops meanwhile were settling gradually on Salisbury Plains. The climatic conditions were frightful, rain, rain, all the time, and the mud was indescribable. This caused a great deal of sickness and soon No. 1 General Hospital established itself in old Bulford Manor with a few tents to take the overflow. Many more men became ill, and in November six of us went over to Netheravon to open the old Cavalry School. The officers' quarters made an excellent hospital, and the lecture huts provided shelter for the orderlies and convalescents. We lived in a tiny little cottage with a thatched roof, built about 400 B.C., I think.

Spinal meningitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., developed with alarming rapidity, and soon every available space was filled. You have heard of the "Lark Hill Bark" and the "Bustard Whisper" and many other names given to the different coughs and wheezes. Certainly *every* one coughed and all made light of it.

The great disappointment was not getting to France for Christmas. Everyone was keen to be "up and at 'em." The winter wore on until February 1st, when things began to hum. The first lot moved out at midnight and from then on the camp began to empty.

We crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne, and from there by train to Le Treport, a funny little French village not many miles from Dieppe.

The hospital site was on a very high cliff which we reached by walking up 365 steps from the village. Later a funicular cut through the cliff and took us up more easily, and very much more quickly. Already there were two English hospitals stationed there—one in a beautiful hotel and the other in tents.

Gradually our tents were pitched and in a very short time equipment was put in and our first convoy of wounded arrived. The white tents on the green

Ypres, when we found ourselves filled to overflowing and working like the proverbial nigger.

The cliffs proved an admirable spot to convalesce, and the minor cases spent most of the day out there. They were considered the less fortunate, because they were sent up the line immediately, while the more seriously wounded went to "Blighty."

The battle of Loos in the fall of 1915 was one steady stream of convoys, and as we admitted so we had to evacuate



SOME OF THE TENTS.

and the wounded in their bright blues made a very pretty picture, with an occasional "red cape" to give added colour. The more enterprising began digging flower beds and, as France is the land of flowers, we soon had all sorts of gaily coloured patches around the wards.

The convoys began coming fairly frequently, and with a greater number of wounded until the second battle of

to England. Sometimes it was hard to tell which was the incoming and which was the outgoing. One morning we admitted 1,140 and evacuated 900 others to England—practically all stretcher cases. Everyone worked very much overtime, and the weather was frightful, rain, snow and mud and wind enough to blow several tents down every day. Ours were bell tents and suffered heavily, but in late November the huts were



completed, and we were much more secure.

In the spring of 1916 we were joined by No. 7 General, who pitched their tents farther along the cliffs, and later by a Convalescent Camp of some 10,000 men. Too much cannot be said of the spirit of these men, and the cheerfulness and willingness with which they helped to make the work run smoothly. Lots of them had gone over with the First Expeditionary Force in August, 1914, and had been wounded several

popular. Perhaps the most spectacular sight was the Zeppelin which came down at Cuffley. At first, as the search lights found it and held it, one thought it looked like a huge cigar. The guns were making a terrific noise when suddenly a signal came from a machine above to stop firing. Immediately afterwards the Zeppelin broke in the middle and came down in flames, which lit up the country for many miles—Leefe Robinson had won his V.C.

It was mostly Gotha machines that



ON THE CLIFFS.

times. They still carried on and may we hope that some were fortunate enough to come back. The hospital is still carrying on also, and many thousand men have passed through.

England during this time was being visited monthly by the Boche, and air raids were becoming more and more alarming. All the east coast towns suffered greatly, but London seemed to be their goal. Moonlight nights were not

came after this, and our anti-aircraft guns got in some good work. These guns are placed in circles several miles apart around the city, and suburbs, and one could judge, fairly, the nearness of the machines by the sound of the guns. As the Gotha passed the outer barrage, the next circle would open up and so on until, if he were lucky enough to get in, the Hyde Park and other central guns took up the scrap and the noise was in-



deed deafening, while the shrapnel could be heard falling on the roofs of houses and in the streets. One night in particular I remember, because I happened to be a little too close to be comfortable, the Boche dropped two bombs on the printing establishment of "John Bull." The rat-a-tat-tat of the guns and the falling shrapnel had prepared us partly for the terrific noise of the first bomb, but the second one completely demolished the building, which was sheltering some 250 or more women and children from the Soho district. It was a pitiful sight for days. Many people were killed that night trying to crowd into the underground stations. It was on that night also that the famous Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment and several places on the Strand were hit.

Crossing the Atlantic in late June we had an experience which was rather exciting. At 4.15, on June 15th, our destroyers suddenly gave chase to a submarine, but too late to prevent a torpedo hitting the transport next to us. She crossed our stern very much crippled and then suddenly turned end up and disappeared, just 17 minutes from the time the torpedo struck her. Fortunately there was only the crew on board, she being an American troopship returning for more men. Most of the men seemed to be in the life-boats very quick-

ly and I believe almost all were saved. One destroyer is detailed for rescue work, so we were not allowed to pick up survivors. It was interesting to watch the destroyers chasing and finally "getting" the sub. Depth charges were fired from all boats and I think they were worse than any guns I had ever heard. Every plate on our ship shivered and shook.

The "getting" of the submarine cheered us up considerably, but we were attacked again at 9.30 p.m., and this time the darkness did not add to the morale of the passengers. I must say, though, that everyone behaved wonderfully well. That same day the "Llandovery Castle" was sunk, and I believe, all told, we lost five ships off the coast of Ireland.

The rest of the trip was uneventful, but not comfortable, and about 15 miles off Halifax we ran into a fog bank, and were anchored or drifting for over 48 hours. This held its little excitements, and I believe several ships ran amuck. Everything was forgotten on landing in the exclamations of joy and wonder at the amount of FOOD in Canada and the altogether luxurious feeling of being able to eat all we wanted to, have cars and *lights*, and all the restricted things we had been putting up with during the past few years.

—M. M. Goldie.



## :: Faculty Items ::

AT the request of Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, Principal Harrison went overseas Nov. 7th to consult about demobilization, particularly with reference to the agricultural industry, and to advise regarding instruction in agriculture in the Khaki University. He has seen many of the Macdonald College men in the service, and the prospects are that the College will be well represented on the staff of the University.

During Dr. Harrison's absence, Dean Laird was Acting Principal and Prof. Lochhead, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Important questions referring to courses of instruction for returned soldiers have been passed upon by the Faculty of Agriculture during the autumn. The Invalided Soldiers' Commission has made an agreement with the College for the training of men for light forms of farming. A general course has been laid out by the faculty which all students of this class will follow for three months. For the remainder of the eight months of their training they will work upon their specialties either at the College or on farms, poultry plants, etc., recommended by the College. The course has been placed under charge of Lt. C. E. Boulden, who is the direct representative of the Commission in the College.

Dr. Grant Lochhead, son of Prof. Lochhead, arrived home on December 21st, after an absence of nearly six and a half years, considerably over four of which have been spent in the civilian prisoners' camp at Ruhleben-Spandan. Dr. Lochhead had just completed his course in Bacteriology in the University of Leipzig, entitling him to the degree of Ph.D., when the war broke out. During his imprisonment he gave instruction in Bacteriology and Italian in the University, which the British prisoners established in their camp. Also with a few kindred spirits from the British Universities he carried on investigational work in cytology—the study of the microscopic structure of cells. He is now temporarily employed in the Bacteriology Department of the College as Instructor in Dairy Bacteriology.

Prof. and Mrs. Bunting, and Betty, went to St. Catharines, Ont., in Christmas week to visit their parents. Mrs. Bunting's sister is seriously ill at her home there.

Prof. W. P. Fraser leaves the College at the end of February to devote his full time and attention to the rust investigations in which he has been engaged for two years or more as a member of the Staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm system.

In October, Mr. Vanderleck, Lecturer in Bacteriology, gave notice of re-

signation to take effect January 1st, so that he might accept a position as Chemical Engineer under the United States Ordnance Department. The work to which he was assigned being suspended during the armistice, he has undertaken the organization of bacteriological laboratories for the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company, Montreal, and will continue to give instruction to Household Science classes in the College during January.

Miss Beatrice Clark, Specialist in French in the High School, has resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. J. E. Tremblay, who graduated from the School of Teachers in 1912, has been appointed Specialist in French in the High School to succeed Miss Clark.

On the day before Christmas, only one week after his fourteenth birthday, and after an illness of only two days, Eric Stanton, the only remaining child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have had more than their share of sorrow, having lost their only daughter in England five years ago after a short illness. We feel sure all readers of the Magazine, who know Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, will share in the sympathy felt towards them in the College community. Eric was a good scout, a good student, popular amongst his playmates and regarded among the grown-ups as the most gentlemanly, modest and courteous boy in Ste. Annes.

Mrs. MacFarlane, who was called home to Prince Edward Island in October on account of the death of her brother from influenza, has returned to the College and resumed her work as Demonstrator to the Homemakers' Clubs. We regret to learn that her

nephew also succumbed to the disease, which attacked the whole of her brother's family.

Miss Babb is expected to return to the College about the end of January to fill the position in the School of Household Science rendered vacant by the death of Miss DuBois.

Miss Stewart, Superintendent of Residences, who for some months has been in Washington in the service of the United States Government, has lately returned to the College.

Miss Douglas McGregor, who has been acting as Assistant Superintendent of Residences during Miss Stewart's absence, left at the end of December to take a position as student dietitian in a military hospital at Whitby, Ont.

Mr. J. C. Moynan, of the Cereal Department, who went overseas with the 2nd Tank Battalion, took influenza on the transport, and was retained in a hospital in England when the other members of the battalion returned to Canada.

Mr. A. H. McLennan, formerly Lecturer in Horticulture, and now an official of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, visited the College on the occasion of the meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society, bringing with him one of a moving picture outfits of his Department.

Mr. L. D. McClintock, formerly Demonstrator in the Bedford District, writes Dr. Harrison from Andenelle, Belgium, on November 28th, describing a visit to a Belgian agricultural college at Gembloux. Mr. McClintock enlisted at the beginning of the war, was wounded in March, 1917, and is eager to get back into agricultural work again.

At a special meeting of the Macdon-

ald College Club, held Dec. 18th, the following officers were elected for the current year:

Honorary President — Dr. D. W. Hamilton.

Hon. Vice-President — R. Summerby.

President—L. C. Raymond.

First Vice-President — Miss Drummond.

Second Vice-President — Professor Bunting.

Secretary—E. M. Ricker.

Treasurer — Miss Price.

Executive Committee — Miss Lindholm, Mrs. Barton, Dr. Steacy, A. D'Arcy Chapman, Eric Boulden, J. Doig.

Miss Pearl Harwood has been appointed as an additional member of the staff of the High School.

Mr. L. C. McOuat has returned from overseas.

Lieut. James Henry Currie, formerly in the Bursar's Office, was reported ill in the casualty list published December 18th, but we are happy to learn that on December 21st his name was removed from the list of those seriously ill.

The Christmas shoot of the Rifle Club was held on December 17th. The following are the scores of the winners of the four prizes—a turkey, a goose, a duck and a chicken:

1st.—Mr. Hammond. Actual score 44; bonus, 0; total, 44.

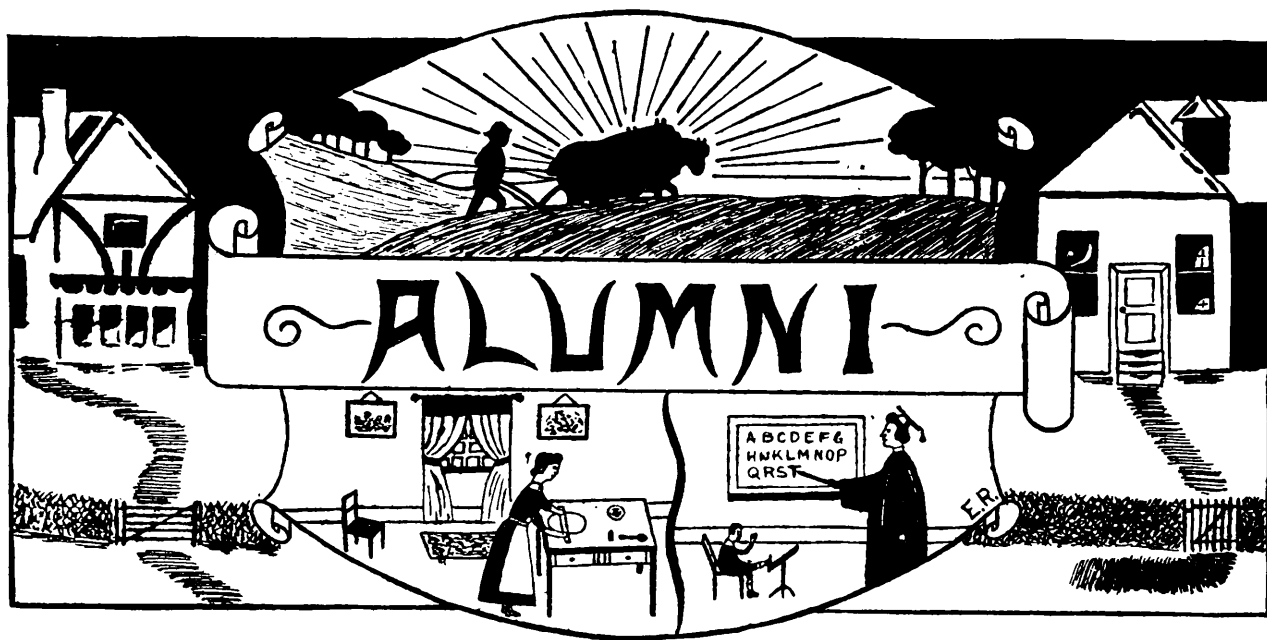
2nd.—Dr. Kelso, actual score, 42; bonus, 1.3; total, 43.3.

3rd.—Mr. Walker, actual score, 41; bonus, 1.4; total, 42.4.

4th.—Mr. McPhee, actual score, 27; bonus, 14.7; total, 41.7.



AFTER THE "FLU"!



## Agricultural Undergraduates

THE signing of the armistice has already had its effect on the numbers of men students attending Macdonald. Now that the louder note of the discord of nations has been hushed, the call of the colleges and universities has sounded irresistibly to the undergraduates in khaki. In almost every letter they express keen delight at the possibility of entering the old halls in the near future. "I may not be able to get there this term, but I'll certainly be there by next fall," is the favorite statement of those who write.

We are glad to welcome back Bill Hay, Bert Matthews, Ashton and Maw to the third year, Sam Hetherington and Paul Daly to the second, and Cliff Crang to the first. The last mentioned has come back with the firm determination to break no more bones around Macdonald!

Meanwhile, overseas, some of our undergraduates are assisting in Khaki University work. Especially notable is the work of Sgt. P. H. Ashby, a member of year '18 in its early days. Great praise has been given to his untiring

efforts at Seaford, Sussex, by Mr. Clark, who is in charge of the Agricultural Branch of the Khaki University. Macdonald may be proud of so worthy a representative.

Perhaps the most delightful news we have received was a cable from Franklin Dogherty, Class '19, saying that he had just arrived in England. It will be remembered that he was noted in the last magazine as being a prisoner of war in Germany. No other details came with the cable, but we are sure that Frank will feel much gratified at his sudden change of abode.

Lieut. H. W. Brighton, who, it will be remembered, visited Macdonald last winter during his three months convalescent leave to Canada is now in St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, recovering from pneumonia. Before the expiration of his leave he was obliged to go into the hospital in Edmonton where he underwent an operation and remained four months. He was discharged from the hospital on September twentieth, and ordered overseas, but on his way to Ottawa he caught the cold which

developed into pneumonia.

Class '19 will be interested to hear that their West Indian class-mate, Benny A. Bourne, was in training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, when we heard from him on the twenty-seventh day of November. He had been enjoying the outdoor life, which, he said, had improved him very much physically, but adds: "We will not be sent overseas now if things keep on as they are at present, but it will be quite a few weeks before our discharge from the army can be given. I am hoping to get away in time to start in the second semester at Syracuse University, but so far as I can tell at present this may be impossible."

In answer to our enquiry, we were pleased to hear more particulars from Lieut. Charles J. Wilcox as to the manner of his winning the M. C. To quote directly from his letter:

"I was wounded on September 2nd near the village of Gauzecourt. Our battalion was advancing along the Arras-Cambrai road and our objective was the Canal-du-Nord, which, however, was not reached until a few days later. I was Acting Company Commander at the time, and have been awarded the M. C. for the work that we were able to do.

"My wound was only a bullet through the thigh, but owing to the infection of gas, it has been three months in healing. However, I am fit once more, and will leave the hospital shortly."

We all offer Lieut. Wilcox our congratulations upon having been decorated for the second time, which is a great honor.

Reggie Jones, of Class '17, was wounded in the battle of Cambrai. A machine gun bullet struck him in the left shoulder, fracturing the bone in

the upper part of his arm. He wrote from the 3rd Southern General Hospital, Oxford, as follows:

"Things are certainly going fine out in France now, and it is a pleasure to scrap out in the open, in the fields and woods, compared to the muddy wilderness of Passchendaele and places on the Somme.

"Perhaps you have heard that Bradford and Rankin were asked to take commissions in the regiment, for which they are now in England training. They both did excellent work out there, Rankin as Corporal in charge of the battalion runners, and Bradford as platoon sergeant. Bradford personally accounted for a number of Germans, and himself led his platoon over the top on the occasion on which he was hit."

Huntley G. Gordon had rather a thrilling experience in France for which he was awarded the M. M. He was in charge of an outpost in an old disused trench when a party of about two dozen Fritzes came down on a surprise raid. The attack was made to get a machine gun on the right. After an exciting little scrap, Gordon's section succeeded in making them leave "on the double," and for his good work, he was given the medal.

In his usual interesting manner, Jim Smith, Class '20, tells us about the 1st. Tank Battalion in England. "As a result of hostilities being over, our battalion is not going to France. We were due to have left before this but we have been told that our departure has been cancelled.

"Now that a prolonged stay in England is possible, an educational scheme has been brought before us. Details of the scheme are not known to us yet, but every man who wishes to take a



course in almost any subject can do so. So far we have simply handed in our names with the subject we wished to study. A number of the Macdonald boys have put our names down for Animal Husbandry. Whether we shall get profitable instruction along this line remains to be seen. The above plan does not seem to be connected with the work of the Khaki College, but is part of an Imperial scheme. The Khaki College has sent over 100 books to be put at the disposal of the battalion and there will likely be more to follow. Accordingly we will be able to fill up our spare time to advantage if we so desire. It is pretty hard to study after a day's drill, however, and unless exemption from some of the drill is given there won't be much studying done

By next year, however, I guess there will be some First Can. Tankers back at Mac.

"Lachaine has been in the hospital for some time with a wrenched knee, and Charlie Boyce has had a touch of the 'Flu,' but the rest of the Macdonald boys are well."

Gunner W. E. F. Millinchamp, of '20, has been suffering from very severe wounds. Like all the British Tommies he makes light of his "blighty" and says he is feeling very well. "The wounds in my left thigh and right hand have completely closed up, and the one in my back is almost healed. My left leg and my stump are getting along splendidly, too. The latter will soon be ready to be fitted with the artificial leg."

## *In Memoriam*

"He died as soldiers die, amid the  
strife,

Mindful of England in his latest  
prayer;

God, of His love, would have so fair  
a life

Crowned with a death as fair."

Frederick John Longworth, class '17, a lieutenant in the 36th Field Battery of Charlottetown, died of wounds on Sunday, November 10, a few hours before fighting ceased on the western front. He had been wounded previously, recuperated and returned to the front. No news was received of his having been wounded again before word of his death reached Montreal on November 14.

Quiet and unassuming, he was re-

spected and admired by all his classmates. In him they have lost a friend who was in every sense a MAN.

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich  
Dead!

There's none of these so lonely and  
poor of old,

But, dying, has made us rarer gifts  
than gold.

These laid the world away; poured  
out the red

Sweet wine of youth; gave up the  
years to be

Of work and joy, and that unhopèd  
serene,

That men call age; and those who  
would have been,

Their sons, they gave, their immor-  
tality."

## Teachers

**A**MONG the girls of the Model Class '18 now teaching in Montreal are Miss Kathleen Bradley, Annie Drenman, Claire Donald, Clara Echenberg and Esther Feigenbaum.

Miss Hilda Fowlie, who led the Models last year, is teaching in Montreal West.

Miss Leonore Freedman's home is now in Ottawa, where she is engaged in office work.

Miss Vernie Gee is teaching in Buckingham, Que.

Miss Estelle Amaron, last year's basketball captain, is teaching in Victoria School, Quebec.

Miss Helen Berchervaise, is teaching

at Paspebiac; Miss Bessie Bryce in Sherbrooke, and Miss Martha Cameron at Howick, P.Q.

Mr. Harold Cook, one of the prize-winners, and the only male member of Class '18, is now teaching at the St. Lambert High School.

Miss Anita Cooper, is teaching at East Angus.

Miss Mamie Duncan and Miss Mildred Younie, of the Elementary Class, Spring, 1918, are teaching respectively at Lachute and Fertile Creek, both in District No. 3.

Miss Agnes Hillhouse, President of the Spring Elementary Class '18, is teaching at Warden, Que.

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## *In Memoriam*

It is not always feeble friends,  
Racked down with age,  
Nor those within whose  
Heart, there blend  
Mixtures of sorrow and of rage,  
That earliest leave these shores,  
'Tis whom He will, that God calls  
home.

Surely these words never came nearer the truth than in the case of the late Miss Evelyn Bryant.

But one short year ago this bright girl was a happy member of the Model Class at Macdonald. Her sunshiny face, her golden hair, her smiling eyes brought a joyous atmosphere which surrounded her College course.

Evelyn loved baseball, and it may be that her friends will best remember

her as she flew from base to base, her bright hair tumbling loose in the breeze that she created. Long will they remember how they clapped and cheered her each successful run.

Surely a bright career lay before her. For her teaching was good, she obtained her diploma and went to Montreal filled with bright visions of happy teaching hours to come.

But it was not to be, for at her home, at the time of the influenza epidemic, little Evelyn Bryant was called to her eternal home; where the sun never ceases to shine, and where bright dreams come true.

To her dear parents and relatives we, the students, extend our heartfelt sympathy.—E. R.

*Miss Annie Nadler.*

It was with great sorrow that the friends of Miss Annie Nadler, heard of her death on Oct. 27th, 1918, of influenza. She was particularly beloved by those of us who were her classmates at the Commercial Technical School in Montreal.

She was chosen to be Valedictorian of the Fourth Technical Class ('18), on account of her remarkable literary ability. She was also a girl of very strong character, and a steadfast friend, and the cutting off of her young life (for she was just eighteen) recalls to our minds, with sadness, the closing words of her valediction. They were the famous farewell words of Brutus:

"If we do meet again, we'll smile indeed.

If not, 'tis true this parting was well made."

These words have a special significance to her classmates, for it was at the time of their utterance that they saw her last.

The students of Macdonald College extend their heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved parents and relatives.—J. E. N.

Our ranks at Macdonald College have not been passed by; the shep-

herd has made his selections, and it seems that he has taken the best; what we have lost he has gained. On that sad night, the eleventh of October, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, while we all slumbered, Miss May Tryhorn passed out to her eternal home beyond. She was laid to her long rest in the little country churchyard of her home, where flowers bloom over her grave, and the sod rests lightly over her.

Miss Tryhorn, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tryhorn, of Sutton, Quebec, was born the 17th day of Jan., 1901; she received her early education at Sutton Academy, and came to Macdonald College early in September, where, we are sad to say, her stay was so brief. We who knew her loved her, while her beauty and character seemed unsurpassable. Those dark brown eyes from beneath their heavy lashes, were ever filled with love and joy, the smile which she always wore was genuine, and was worth millions in gold, her features showed character in every detail, and her heart was of pure gold. We, her friends, extend our heart-felt sympathy to her parents and brothers in their sad bereavement, and she shall long be remembered by all who knew her.

## School of Household Science

MISS Evelyn Patterson, Homemaker '18, has taken the V.A.D. course in the St. John's Ambulance Corps, and expects to nurse in the Ste. Anne's Military Hospital in the spring.

Miss Helen McKenna, Homemaker '18, is Assistant Supervisor of Wom-

en's Institutes in Prince Edward Island.

Miss Nora Cunningham, Homemaker '18, is on the staff of the Food Controller's office at Ottawa.

Miss Manse McCall, Sc. '17, has accepted a position in The Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The Misses Anna Whyte and Cosie Russell are doing patriotic work at their homes in Ottawa.

Miss Gladys Ross, Sc. '17, is assisting at the University Settlement in Montreal.

Miss Nan Garvock, Sc. '17, is at the Chalmer's Settlement House in Montreal.

The Misses Jean and Gladys Ruth-

erford, of Class '17, are doing V.A.D. work.

Misses Jean Ogilvy and Nessie Allan, of Class '18, are working in Patriotic Rooms in Montreal.

Miss Nora Heney, Homemaker '18, is in a bank at Westborough, Ont.

Misses Helen Campbell, Jean Gatehouse, Alda Gardner, and Marion Olive are at their homes in Montreal and Westmount.

## Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

### *Class '11.*

Lieut.-Colonel R. Innes has been appointed in charge of Agricultural Instruction in connection with the Soldiers Settlement Board of the Federal Government. He is at present engaged in making arrangements with the various agricultural colleges of the Dominion to put on a course suitable to the returned men who want to take up Agriculture.

### *Class '12.*

Mr. E. A. Lods, who went over with the 1st. Canadian Tank Battalion, in June, 1918 has been training in England all summer and was expecting to leave for France the week that the Armistice was declared. He has now joined the Staff of the Khaki University and has been placed in charge of the field crop work with headquarters in London. At present he does not expect to return home till sometime next summer.

Mr. A. R. Ness, who was overseas as a Lieut. in the Canadian Field Artillery, and who was wounded in September last, is now completely recovered. He anticipated being retained in England to take up some live stock work

with the Khaki University, but has since been sent back to Canada.

Mr. R. Newton has done most of his war work with the Anti-Aircraft Battery in France. That he has been highly successful is evidenced by the fact that in addition to having won the M. C. he has now been promoted to the rank of Captain. Bob has had a rather severe encounter with the prevailing malady—influenza, but has now practically recovered. He may remain in England for a short time in connection with the Khaki University work.

Mr. J. G. Robertson, commonly known as Doc., recently informed us that he was making distinct progress towards recovery and has been able to lay aside considerable that was artificial about his nether limb. Those who know him will be very pleased to hear of his progress and will be able to tell him so by addressing a letter to 8 Louisburg St., Halifax, N.S.

### *Class '13.*

A. C. Gorham has been granted a year's leave of absence in order to pursue post graduate studies in Horticulture and Plant Physiology at Cornell University. Gorham writes that he is

comfortably settled at the Gamma Alpha fraternity house and is enjoying his work.

It will be a great pleasure, though by no means a surprise, to his class-mates to learn that L. C. McClintock has been awarded the Military Cross. No information has come through regarding the deed that earned his decoration, but knowing well the doughty deeds that Mac hard-hatted and smile-be-decked was wont to perform at College, we feel sure that his good-natured herculean strength has been used to advantage in the field.

*Class '14.*

We are pleased to report that Lieut. F. L. Drayton has been improving rapidly since his trip to Toronto for an operation on his knee. The operation was particularly successful and he was able to be back at home in Ottawa in a comparatively short time. We all hope that he is now on the road to complete recovery.

R. I. Hamilton has been successful in being appointed to the position of Assistant in the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In this capacity he takes up the work

recently laid down by F. S. Browne and in it we wish him like success.

*Class '17.*

We were sorry to learn that Bill Reid, that most imperturbable of Class '17 members, had been wounded. The wound was received on October 9th, and he was sent to England. We hope that the wound was not very serious, and that he shall soon see Bill, and the other overseas members of Class '17 back in Canada safe and whole.

George H. Dickson, who occupies the position of Hardy Fruit Hybridist at the Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station, reports an exceptionally busy fall. He writes: "I have had to take over the Pomology work, as well as Hardy Fruit Hybridist work, so have my hands pretty full. Kimball, the Pomologist, returned to Guelph to complete his course, and I took over his work to finish out the year."

*Class '18.*

C. E. Boulden, who has been assistant in the Animal Husbandry Department, has been appointed as Supervisor in Charge of Re-educational Classes in Agriculture at Macdonald College in connection with the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.



# The Alumnae Society of the School of Household Science (Two Years' Course) Macdonald College

FOR some time the graduates of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, have felt the need for an Alumnae Association. Since the beginning of the war, and especially within the last two years, the necessity for a training such as ours has been emphasized and recognized as never before. When the call "Conservation is necessary to victory" was echoed throughout the land, the nation turned to the homemaker, and she in turn looked for information to the Schools of Household Science and their graduates. We feel that our influence might have been yet greater had we had an association. Many women with a mere smattering of Household Science, hold positions that only graduates should fill. This is not the fault of the former, but due rather to our own negligence in failing to organize in order to give our profession its proper status before the public.

Now that the war is practically over and the work of reconstruction has already begun, we realize that our share in this connection will be, if we are to do our duty to Canada, not only a very large but an indispensable one. Each succeeding year the outlook of our school becomes broader and many of the old graduates have expressed a wish that they might return at the end of the school year to attend the Closing Exercises and at the same time hold the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association. In this way they could keep in touch with the progress of the school

and also benefit and broaden themselves by so doing. With this end in view Miss Isabel Cavanagh, President of Class '18 called a meeting of the graduates—who were present at the College on May 31st. Those present were: Misses Kirby, Class '17; Hodge, Class '15; Fraser, Class '17; Mrs. MacFarlane (nee Campbell), Class '12; Misses Cavanagh, Law, MacFarlane, Meldrum, Buzzell, Moynan, Class '18. Miss Cavanagh was appointed to the chair. Miss Moynan acted as secretary. A general discussion of the ways and means of forming a society took place. It was decided to send out a notice to all the graduates to attend a meeting on June 5th, to discuss the matter. Misses Kirby, Cavanagh and Meldrum were chosen to send out notices and arrange for the next meeting.

This second meeting took place on the evening of June 5th, in Room 107, Main Building, Macdonald College. Those present were: Misses Kirby and Fraser, of Class '17; Hodge and Robinson, of '15 (Carpenter, McGregor, Garvock, Hunter, Muchall, of '17; Mrs. MacFarlane (nee Campbell), of '12, and Misses Cavanagh, Law, MacFarlane, Buzzell and Meldrum, of Class '18. Miss Robinson was appointed to the chair and Miss Kirby acted as secretary.

It was moved by Mrs. MacFarlane and seconded by Miss Kirby, that an Alumnae Society of the Household Science graduates (two years' course) be organized. The motion was carried unanimously. On motion the meeting



then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to draw up a proper constitution and by-laws which could be sent out to all the graduates for approval.

The following officers were elected to carry on the business until the next annual meeting:—

Honorary President—Miss K. A. Fisher.

President—Mrs. N. C. MacFarlane (nee Frederica Campbell).

1st. Vice-President—Mrs. R. Summerby (nee Isabel Hall).

2nd. Vice-President—Mrs. E. Rutter.

General Secretary—Miss L. Kirby.

Secretary for Ontario and Quebec—Miss E. MacFarlane.

Secretary for Maritime Provinces—Miss Jennie Fraser.

Secretary for Western Provinces—Miss Grace Brown.

Secretary for Foreign Countries—Miss Ayre.

Treasurer—Miss W. Hodge.

The object as stated in the proposed constitution, is as follows:

The object of this society shall be the association of the graduates of Household Science (two years' course) Macdonald College, Que.

(a) In all that pertains to the welfare and honor of the school.

(b) In the development of a college spirit that shall recognize and appreciate all the objects to be attained by the realization of the aim of the founder, Sir William Macdonald.

The following graduates have replied and have either joined the Society or stated their intention of so doing:

Miss Marjorie Flewweiling, '09.

Mrs. R. Summerby (nee I. Hall), '09.

Mrs. C. P. Edwards (nee E. M. Dickieson), '09.

Mrs. E. Rutter, '09.

Miss Ethel Campbell, '11.

Mrs. H. H. Yuill (nee W. Baker), '12.

Mrs. N. C. MacFarlane (nee F. Campbell), '12.

Miss H. Gibbon, '12.

Miss L. Macfarlane, '12.

Miss H. McNaughton, '13.

Miss E. Murray, '14.

Miss W. Hodge, '15.

Miss E. Robinson, '15.

Miss F. A. Buzzell, '17.

Miss I. T. Carpenter, '17.

Miss D. Curry, '17.

Miss J. Fraser, '17.

Miss N. O. Garvock, '17.

Miss E. Hunter, '17.

Miss L. Kirby, '17.

Miss M. McColl, '17.

Miss D. McGregor, '17.

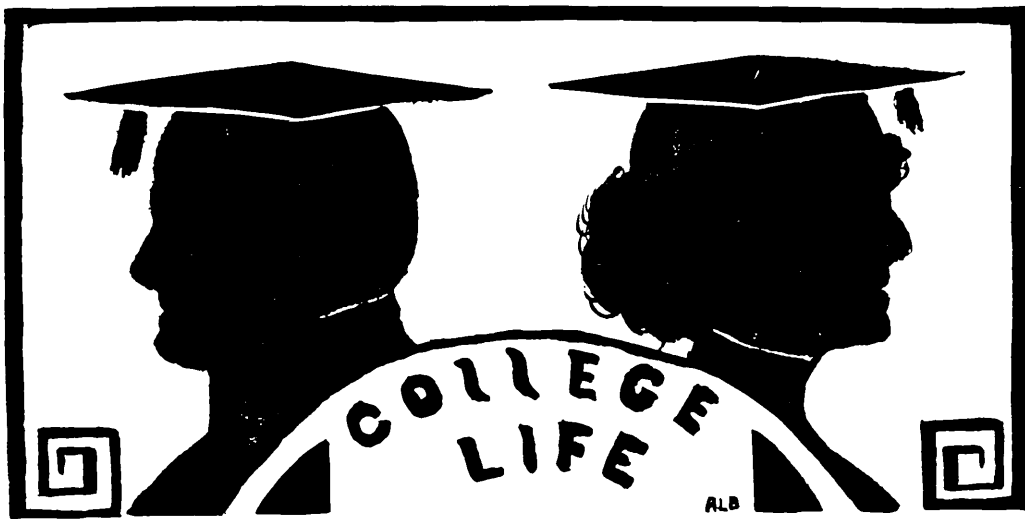
Miss M. P. Sickman, '17.

Miss I. Cavanagh, '18.

Miss D. Buzzell, '18.

There are still forty to hear from. Let us hope that by the annual meeting in June all will have enrolled and that as many as possible of the old graduates will attend. There will doubtless be those who cannot come on account of either distance or special duties, but if we cannot be supported by their presence let us at least be cheered and encouraged by a message from them on that occasion.

Graduates, your College calls you; your sister graduates call you; your country calls you. Do not fail!



### NEW YEAR'S DAY 1919.

**I**T WAS just eighteen hours too late!  
By which I mean that the New

Year was just that old when the celebration described below took place. Of course, by all the rules of tradition and long-established custom, a masquerade, if held at all, should take place during the haunted hours which witness the death of one year and the first gasps of another. At such times it may possibly be a good thing to mask one's face; to hide from the too inquisitive eyes of one's fellow creatures the look of shame or self-satisfaction—the former is preferable—with which one surveys the doings and results of the past; or to protect the otherwise unprotected vision of another from the altogether unworldly and therefore dangerous glances which flash from one's inmost soul through the portals of the eyes as one makes those wondrous resolutions that to-morrow shall be like no yesterdays that ever were—resolutions which, alas, are too often weighed in the balance of the to-morrows and found sadly wanting.

But with all our fine intentions of ushering in the year 1919 we were doom-

ed to bitter disappointment, for in spite of a lavish expenditure of time, labor and money during the holidays, in order that we might cause a "bewildering endazzlement" on the all-important night, the omnipotent authorities who rule our little world deemed it wise to cancel—or was it postpone?—the masquerade ball.

Thus, shorn of our finery, or denied the exhibition of it, we were constrained perforce to welcome the New Year in loneliness and profound sadness in our own most celibate quarters. (This, I should add, is not literally true, but it sounds well, so let it stand.) So in profound silence (?) and gloom 1919 was born.

But what is this festive sound that greets the ear, and this wondrous spectacle that assails the sight? The year is some eighteen hours old, and despite its sad beginning,—as chronicled above,—light and laughter, and beauty, and wit mingle together in an ever increasing chorus of happiness as the chimes ring out for supper. The secret is not far to seek. We have caught the contagion of youth from the young year, and defying tradition and custom we have with one accord donned our gar-

ments of joy, and have met together thus, to while away the evening with lightsome hearts and childlike make-believe. True the nimble dance is banned, but there are other ways and means of tasting the best in life.

It is beyond me to do justice to the efforts of the ladies, as it is impossible to criticize them. Suffice it to say that, as ever, they were wonderful, and to a mere man, marvellous, and the effect of the costumes worn would have been to increase the beauty of the wearers, if such a thing had been possible,—which, of course, it was not.

But the men! Ah, here we are more within our depth. Let us take a brief survey. The inevitable clown is of course with us again—duplicated several times. But there are other more weird and wonderful monsters present even than he. An innocent youth has immortalized his innocence and youth by changing sex, and is busy playing childish games with a real damsel rejuvenated and another who is wearing the habiliments of Buster of the Brown family. Ever and anon the said youth looks up with worship in his eyes into the face of his stern father, who is deeply concerned about the manners of his child, and who appeals more than once for the advice and influence of the “minister.” To-night, however, the influence of the latter is sadly diminished, for he was seen entering the supper room arm-in-arm with no less a personage than the Devil himself. Later in the evening, however, right was justified, for he was called upon to preside at the last sad rites of his traditional enemy.

Thereafter all went as merrily as a wedding bell, and literally so, for at least two knots were tied “till death do them part,” and several other tenta-

tive enquiries were made as to terms for performing like operations.

Happy indeed is the man or the woman who can keep young even though the years creep on. To me on the First of January it seemed that the spirit of youth then apparent was eternal, and that those lightsome hearts belonged to a generation which would never grow old.

G. C., Agr.

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### *SEEING THE NEW YEAR IN, IN THE MEN'S RESIDENCE.*

As a result of precautionary measures the New Year's Eve Masquerade had to be cancelled, but with this all thought of celebrating did not die, at least not in the Men's Residence, for sharp on the stroke of midnight our ears were assailed by a multitude of hideous sounds produced by those who had waited up to give 1919 a cordial welcome.

Others who had not turned out to participate in the demonstration were reminded of the fact by lusty hammering on their doors and cries to them to open up.

Opening up meant a hearty hand shaking all round, accompanied by best wishes for the coming year, with a fat cigar or piece of cake to substantiate it.

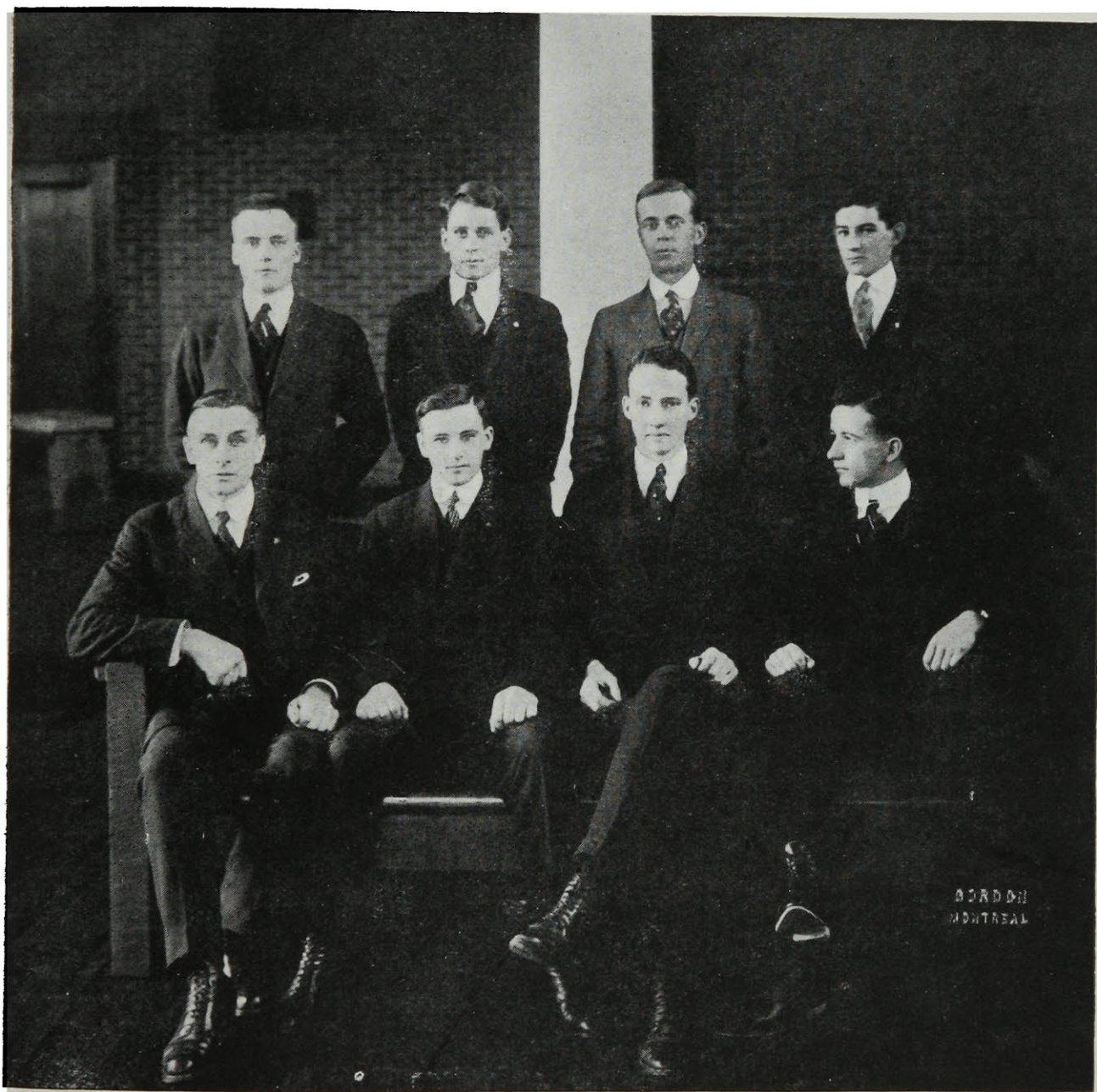
The entertainment then commenced by first of all some dancing, followed by some songs which were heartily sung by all; after which an amusing sketch was given by two of our most popular students, in which there were many entrances and exits due to the fact that the stage would accommodate but a limited number, it being composed of a single chair.

Then followed a few words from the Presidents of the different organizations. All were very modest and the

speeches extremely brief, which brought us in very short order to the next item of our program—the Chariot Race.

The Chariots were then brought forth amidst much cheering and chatter. The wheels were much smaller than those used in olden days though the bodies

The contestants being a team of two each from the Sophomores and Freshmen, and the race was won by the Freshmen who finished in good style: the cart was before the horse, for the form of locomotion was push rather than pull.



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bore some resemblance to the old box-like shape and anybody familiar with modern conveyances would have said they looked awfully like laundry baskets.

The first race was run the length of the corridor and back again.

The winners then raced the Juniors, and it resulted in a win for the latter.

After the chariot race, the next item was a pick-a-back race in which all three years entered two members—a horse and rider.

This race also fell to the Juniors who

entered an old war-horse who could stand the pace and carry the weight.

As the going was good, a fast race was next in order and he who got the best two out of three wins was considered the victor.

The first heat was won by the Juniors who again entered their old reliable war-horse; but they were in for a surprise for a dark horse entered by the Freshmen proved his superiority by showing a clean pair of heels in the next two heats.

After many humorous antics it was decided about 1.30 o'clock to bring our celebrations to a close, so all formed a circle and Auld-lang-syne was sung, this was followed by the National Anthem; after which the assembly broke up with the firm conviction that the New Year had been ushered in as it should have been and that it could now take care of itself.

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### THE SLEIGH DRIVE.

'Twas the morning of New Year's when all through the house, every creature was stirring, yes, even a mouse! Apply room 232.

The telephone tinkled. A little maid rushed upstairs. Suddenly an excited young maiden tripped downstairs (this should be taken figuratively.)

After five minutes interval, a little squeal of delight was heard and such phrases as, "I'm going to the drive, have you a sweater to spare?"—"You angel!" resounded through the corridor.

Strange to relate about seven such scenes were enacted.

After dinner (do you remember we had real "live" plum pudding?) we, who were going to the drive, went up to array ourselves in our borrowed apparel.

About two o'clock we were met at the entrance by our friends from across the campus.

Then (O, trying ordeal!) giggling like silly school children, we had our pictures taken.

The tinkling of sleigh-bells made us conscious of the fact that the sleigh had drawn up in front of the entrance.

Miss Hodge, who very kindly acted as chaperone, appeared and we were soon off to enjoy an afternoon's fun.

Page and Shaw certainly must have been ready to retire after the day of the drive. However, Pa(i)ge was with us himself, so who knows but that there was ten per cent off for cash?

We had quite an exciting time making the driver understand our phonetic French. Such sentences as: "Le chevaux courent tam celeriter," were wafted away on the breeze, for certain it is they made no impression on the driver.

After loads of fun and laughter we turned homewards, and the drive came all too quickly to an end. Afterwards the boys came into the reception room. Their stay proved short but sweet. However, we were told, if they were good little boys, they could come after supper.

So we said good-bye and rushed upstairs to tell the "bunch" what a wonderful time we had had.—M. E.



## AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

Before I begin, permit me to say that every word of this exciting incident is true.

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night, January the fourth, the three occupants of Room 232 retired to their several virtuous couches. Before they had been in bed two minutes a shaky voice from one side of the room called out: "Do you hear a mouse?" — "What!!" Immediately three heads jerked themselves from their pillows. — "Well, this finishes me," says the first speaker in a tone of decided finality. "I can't sleep after that."

By this time a candle had been lit and we summoned up enough courage to put first one foot and then the other on the floor. Reassured, we cautiously ventured round the room with the candle. As no mouse jumped out on us, and our fears were somewhat alleviated as a consequence, we decided to try to sleep again.

Silence reigned till about two-thirty a.m. I happened to be awake at this hour. I felt something dragging on the edge of the pillow-case, weighing it down. The next thing I realized was that four paws *were crawling down my neck*. Too frightened to scream, I jerked to one side. The brute lodged himself under my right armpit and I leaned on it. I lay like one petrified; I simply could not move. At length I gave one tremendous jerk and Mr. Mouse landed with a thud on the floor. What a vivid imagination! you will say. But if you had gone through the experience, you would realize that there was no imagination about it.

Next morning being Sunday we slept in. To our horror, the dreaded sound of a mouse gnawing somewhere in the

room greeted our overwrought ears. This ceased suddenly, and as no more alarms were given for several minutes, we stealthily crept out of our beds.

Breakfast was in the course of preparation when our labors were interrupted by a piercing shriek and a precipitous dash across the room. With blank looks we asked our room-mate the wherefore of her suddenness. It appears that she had opened the top drawer of her bureau and out shot a mouse.

In a flash the three of us were standing on our beds, hanging on to our skirts and yelling in terror.

A sudden inrush of girls. "Whatever is the matter?" "A Mouse." "A what?" Try to picture twelve girls standing on chairs, beds, tables and bureaus, while two girls with nerve and courage chased the offending creature round the room. We all assisted the two heroines with such council as: "There he is under the table!" "Watch out, he is crawling up the bed-clothes!" "Soak him with the boot!" "Where is he now?" For a few moments his lordship disappeared. Had he escaped? One young lady happened to gingerly pick up a hockey cap, which was hanging up on the floor, but she hastily dropped it when she saw mousey emerging and disappearing under a bed, with all the velocity he could assume in his fright.

The chase lasted about an hour. Finally, the two courageous ones, much to our relief, captured the fleeing culprit, and bore him kicking to the window.

I won't attempt to describe the room. Suffice it to say that it took three of us nearly two hours to tidy it up.

The mouse was not quite dead so he was stretched out on the window-sill, given one or two cracks and pitched

overboard. We had no need of hired mourners as nobody attended his funeral.

O. M. J. M.

### THE JUNIOR SNOWSHOE TRAMP.

On Saturday, 4th January, the juniors and some twelve girls, not to mention three chaperons, set out on a snowshoe tramp.

The first fence proved somewhat a stumbling-block to two or three of the amateurs; but after an able demonstration by Miss McGregor, and amid the cheers of the whole company, one was encouraged to make the attempt.

After her performance, the others crawled underneath!

In spite of a few minor accidents such as a broken snowshoe and many straps, the afternoon was voted a great success.

It was with enormous appetites and great delight we sat down to a wonderful dinner of turkey with all its holiday accompaniments.

Afterwards, games were arranged in the hall, and everyone was sorry to have to stop when the 9.30 bell rang.

### THE "LIT."

**I**N COMMON with other College organizations the Literary and Debating Society was very late in getting down to business. Indeed, it was not until November 26th—a week after the return from the "flu" vacation—that at a meeting of the Student Body the officers were elected. The results of the elections were as follows:

Hon. President—Dr. F. C. Harrison.

Hon. Vice-President—Miss Russell.

President—G. Cooper, Agr.

1st Vice-President—Miss H. M. Wetmore, Sen. Science.

2nd Vice-President—Miss C. Chisholm, Mod. Teachers.

Sec.-Treasurer—C. Watson, Agr. '21.

Repr. Sen. Science—Miss M. Taylor.

Repr. Jun. Science—Miss M. Vanduy.

Repr. Sec. A, Teachers—Miss E. Copeland.

Repr. Sec. B, Teachers—Miss M. Jones.

Repr. Sec. C, Teachers—Miss M. Stalker.

Repr. Agr. '20—Miss M. MacAloney.

Repr. Agr. '21—S. M. Denison

Repr. Agr. '22—C. Baker.

Owing to the late start mentioned above, the policy of the Executive is to endeavor to make up in quality what the session's programme may lack in quantity. With this end in view the Committee was extremely fortunate in being able to persuade Mr. Merlin Davies, the famous Montreal tenor, to bring out a concert party from the city, with the result that no one who was present in the Assembly Hall on the night of December 19th will easily forget his or her experience.

The posters announcing the event characterized it as a "rare musical treat," and judging by the expressions of opinion which have since been heard, this description was no exaggeration. Indeed it has been stated that it was the best "show" which has been seen or heard at Macdonald for a very long time. Certain it is that the programme from first to last was of a very high order, and the execution was such that every item was listened to with rapt attention.

It is unnecessary to describe the programme in detail. Mr. Merlin Davies charmed his audience with his selections. The other soloists, whose names





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are a guarantee of their performance, were Mrs. Evelyn Hartley, Miss Vera Stuart, Mr. R. H. Dumbrille and Mr. Harold Hodgson, while Mr. Emil Taranto gave three very finished selections on the violin. These were the soloists, but they by no means monopolized the programme, for the Apollo Glee Club gave magnificent renderings of no less than seven choruses which were enthusiastically received.

It is generally conceded that the "Lit" got a splendid start by this concert—not perhaps from a financial but from an artistic standpoint. The one and seemingly the only fault was to be found in the too many empty seats in the hall. It is certain, however, that if Mr. Merlin Davies and his friends repeat their visit, they will face not only an enthusiastic but also a tightly packed audience.

### THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

As all Canada, all the British Empire in fact, rendered heartfelt thanks to God for peace, so we too, in our humble way thanked Him, who at the crucial moment, gave us Victory and Peace.

Our thanks resolved itself into a United Thanksgiving Service held in the College assembly hall, on December 1st, 1918. Here, under the guidance of the clergy and choirs of the Anglican and Union churches, the usual rites—prayers and laudatory hymns and anthems—of a religious service were carried out in addition to a thanksgiving address by the Rev. Dr. Johnston.

It was a service which will ever be recorded in the annals of the College; one which will long be remembered by all. For was it not a most impressive

service on a highly momentous occasion, signalizing as it did, the triumph of right over might and universal peace?

Unique in the fact that a service such as this has never before been seen here and will probably never be seen again, the decorated hall was full and over full with an attentive and eager as well as enthusiastic congregation.

Their enthusiasm was manifested by the fervent singing of the hymns; their attentiveness and eagerness by the profound interest and absolute quietude with which they received the address.

Thus, it was that Dr. Johnson was able to do full justice to himself and to the memorable occasion by a stirring and inspiring sermon on the text, "For God giveth us the leaders, and we the leaders obey." Commencing by dilating on the need of leaders in times of crisis he proceeded to show how these leaders were chosen for us, and sustained by God; and how nobly the people rallied round the standards of their chiefs. Thence he explained the complete transition which the world's martial affairs underwent, when out of agonizing dark clouds of defeat broke the bright sunshine of victory and peace. To accomplish this task and to overthrow sixty years preparation required some other power inconceivable to man. It must have been God who gave the victory to the most fit. He gave it to those who "waged an honest and noble and righteous war for Humanity, Liberty and Right. For were we not trying to make Germany see and do right? Were we not fighting for justice rather than revenge? Our sword unlike that of Germany, was "bloody yet clean." His conclusion was, that as God gives the victory to the one most fit, in these unexpected crises, we should obey the leaders and

teachers He gave us, and ever pray for His strength and sustenance in our hour of need.

In addition to this address the resounding chorus of the Hallelujah Chorus (Hossanah), the inspiring singing of the National Anthem, the ardent concordance between choir and congregation in the hymns and the sublime rendering of the prayer, all combined to make the service one which surpassed all others in beauty, in ardor and in honest fervor.

#### *Mlle. Biéler's Concert.*

A very successful concert, organized by Mlle. Biéler, was given in aid of Relief Work in Northern France, on Saturday evening, November 30th, in the Macdonald College Assembly Hall.

The hall was attractively decorated with flags and red and white chrysanthemums.

Dean Laird presided as chairman and Mr. Stanton, at the organ, opened the concert with an organ solo by Dubois.

Colonel Cameron, superintendent of the Ste. Anne Convalescent Home and Captain Corbett gave interesting addresses illustrating the conditions in Northern France during the present war.

Miss Ruth Pryce, the accomplished violinist, rendered several violin solos which were enthusiastically received by the audience.

One of the most appreciated items was a dance by Miss Heather Cassils.

Miss E. Rollins favored us with a solo entitled, "Remember Me," in her usual expressive manner.

A delightful little song, "The Little Damsel," was sung by Miss C. Chapman, who accompanied herself on the piano.

Among others who so kindly contributed to this interesting programme were: Mrs. Snell and Mrs. R. Newton, piano solos; Miss D. McKee, recitation; Mr. Stanton, song.

Although there was no set admission fee, a silver collection was taken at the door, and a sum of \$103.40 was realized by the end of the evening.

#### *THE FIRST DANCE.*

If there had been any visitors in the dining room, on Saturday night, December 7th, they would have looked at one another with awe-stricken countenances as they beheld certain fair damsels, altogether heedless of the food value of beans, rushing from the room in great excitement. Had they but known that the first of a series of patriotic dances was about to take place, their brows would have relaxed, and a smile of understanding would have played about their lips.

At seven o'clock we, who were going to the first dance, made our way down the crowded stairway all "fussed up" and trying to appear unconscious of the fact.

We were stopped at the foot of the stairway, by a group of girls whose only excitement was derived from "O, do let me see your dress. Look here! doesn't she look sweet?" And from other such expressions, without which the feminine vocabulary would be very inadequate.

After making our way through the tunnel, and perhaps holding on to one another a little closer as the door of the boys' building loomed in view, we arrived at the gym., our hopes soaring very high.

After we had entered the gym. the boys made their appearance and soon everyone's programme was filled.



The first waltz seemed to put everyone in the right spirit for dancing, and lent wings to one's feet.

Between the dances, the punch (made by the Senior Science girls) proved a veritable boon to those who were warm from exertion—or shall we say, from the heat of the room.

At eleven o'clock the strains of "Home Sweet Home" brought everyone back from an enchanted land to the realization that "we had come to the end of a perfect day." As we wended our way homeward, tired but happy, we felt that Macdonald College wasn't too bad a place after all.

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### THE INITIATION.

#### *From the Point of View of the Initiated.*

Initiation! When first we entered Macdonald College, that dread word struck terror into our hearts, "What will be done to us?" And "who will do it?" were the questions we asked. Not a few of us lay awake at night debating on that fearsome subject.

At length the awful day, or rather, night, arrived. Into the dining-room, on Friday evening, stalked about fifteen—I really can't think of a word good enough, or the reverse, for them—preceded by the president, who enforced the rules and regulations. By these we freshies must henceforth abide. We, of course, gazed with awe and wonder at these, our superiors in—well, not in number. They were indeed a peculiar spectacle. If you can imagine a group of girls, with streaming hair and wearing middies back to front (not forgetting the hideous masks which camouflaged their forbidding countenances, you have the picture.

Perhaps you would like to know what the laws and regulations were. Well, here goes. A superfluous supply of powder must not be used, as it might affect the passing seniors. When the mail came in, freshies in the post-office must line up and wait till the seniors have passed to and from their boxes. On the staircase, a freshie must scuttle to one side as soon as she sees a senior, etc.

After the supply of statutes had been exhausted, we made a rush for the door, but luck was against us. We were forced to wait, in fear and trembling until it should be our turn to undergo the fearful ordeal. One by one we were led, like lambs to the slaughter, into a dark mysterious room. What happened there, as told by one of the victims was something like this: The victim was blindfolded—and forced to swear her allegiance to the seniors' laws. She was then led up the winding-stairs and on the way, given an opportunity of tasting flies (from genuine "Tanglefoot"), clasping the clammy hand of Death, and being branded with a red-hot poker. Then, on her arrival in the gym, she had to "scramble, like an egg" till someone gave forth "Rise, thou worm"—thereby terminating her misery. She was now "initiated" and supplied with a wee green bag of salt to wear next her heart for a week.

Now, although I admit, there is a smattering of honour in being initiated, yet several freshies, not excluding myself, felt that it was beneath our dignity, and, moreover, that we would lose our prestige by taking our medicine too meekly. So like heroes of old, we decided to wage war upon our persecutors (?) and, by hook or by crook reach the safety of our rooms. Oh, what a fall was there my countrymen! The seniors

were swept off their feet by the on-rushing freshies and to their wrathful vows of vengeance, we paid no heed. And so it happened, that about fifty of the undaunted remained uninitiated that night.—C. L.

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### EXCHANGE.

In such days as these in which we live, the exchange of ideas and theories is particularly important.

We have written to many college publications with which we formerly ex-

changed copies with a view to renewing the arrangement, for a study and comparison of ways and methods of publishing a magazine or other publication, besides the useful information obtained from the actual matter is very helpful in suggesting improvements for which there must always be room.

We have received exchanges so far from "The University Monthly," "Queen's Journal," "The Dalhousie Gazette," "O. A. C. Review," and "The Tamesis" issued from the University College, Reading.

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## An "If" for Girls

If you can dress to make yourself attractive,	Can rise above unfriendly snubs and slurs;
Yet not make puffs and curls your chief delight;	If you can make good bread as well as fudges,
If you can swim and row, be strong and active,	Can sew with skill and have an eye for dust;
Yet of the gentle graces not lose sight;	If you can be a friend and hold no grudges,
If you can dance without a craze for dancing,	A girl whom all will love because they trust;
Play without giving play too strong a hold,	If sometime you should meet and love another,
Enjoy the love of friends without romancing,	And make a home with faith and love enshrined,
Care for the weak, the friendless and the old;	And you its soul—a loyal wife and mother—
If you can feel the touch of silk and satin,	You'll work out pretty nearly to my mind
Without despising calico and jean;	The plan that's been developed through the ages,
If you can master French and Greek and Latin,	And win the best that life can have in store,
And not acquire as well a priggish mien;	You'll be, my girl, a model for the sages,
If you can ply a saw and use a hammer,	A woman whom the world will bow before.
Can do a man's work when the need occurs,	
Can sing when asked, without excuse and stammer,	

## A Trip from South Africa

ON arriving at Macdonald College on Nov. 7th last, we were very disappointed to find that the College was closed, and this seemed to be a fitting end to our eventful and unlucky trip across the Atlantic.

We left Cape Town on the afternoon of the 19th September, and as we steamed away, fond adieus were waved to the dear land which we would not see again for the next two years. But it is a true saying, "Don't count your chickens, etc.." because, just at midnight, we were awakened by hearing cries of fear-stricken Indian stewards, who were madly rushing up and down the corridors crying out, "Boat on fire! Put on life-belts! Be on top deck within ten minutes! Boat sinking fast!" What a rush for the upper-deck! Everybody running to and fro, dragging a life-belt, and regardless of appearances; with the exception of a few of the female passengers, who still managed to find time to camouflage their faces with "Poudre de Ritz." Most of the passengers were either too sea-sick or did not have time to get dressed. A few managed to dress, and one man had actually found time to put on two suits, three coats, and an infant's life-belt!

Everybody was assembled in the dining-room, and what a panic-stricken, motley crowd! A missionary then offered up a prayer, which subdued the panic, but was also the cause of many a fainting fit.

For an hour we expected to receive orders to take to the life-boats, but to our relief we were informed that the fire was under control, and that we were on our way back to Cape Town,

where we arrived just twenty-four hours after our departure.

The "City of Lahore" was loaded with jute, and it is surmised that friction caused this very inflammable material to ignite.

After a week of strenuous work the fire was extinguished, but our departure was delayed by the outbreak of the "Flu." Hundreds of dock labourers were taken ill, and no hands were left to coal our ship.

We finally left Cape Town on the afternoon of the 7th of October, and the few passengers who were not down with the influenza had the privilege of seeing the first Aerial Mail arrive from England.

For the first week the "Flu" kept down the spirits of everyone, as did also the death of one of the passengers, but with twenty-five students on board, things were not left too quiet for long.

As the decks were not lit up, we usually gathered on the fourth hatch, and with two mandolins and a banjo to accompany us, whiled away the evening hours singing popular songs. We were unable to have most of the usual sports and entertainments owing to the heat of the tropics, and later to being in the danger zone.

One evening, during dinner hour, cries of "Man overboard!" were heard. A life-belt with a light was thrown overboard, and a life-boat was lowered. But owing to the darkness the search was in vain. It appears that two Chinamen picked a quarrel, and the one (No. 13) having stabbed the other several times, jumped overboard. However, as there were several doc-

tors on board, the life of the injured Chinaman was saved.

We crossed the Equator on the afternoon of the 19th of October, and the occasion was celebrated by Father Neptune, his Queen, and his followers, holding a court, and having those passengers who were found guilty of not having crossed his line before, ducked in the swimming tank.

We landed at St. Lucia, one of the islands in the West Indies, on the 26th of October, and all agreed that it was Paradise; probably to some extent owing to the fact that land had not been seen for three weeks. We left the following day. When three days from New York, our boat suddenly set out on a zig-zag course, as word had been received that

a boat had been torpedoed fifty miles from us. This so scared the majority of the passengers, that, with their life-belts on, they slept in their deck-chairs for the remaining nights until we arrived at New York on the 3rd of November.

With a sigh of relief, we all stepped ashore, but also with a feeling of sadness, at leaving the "City of Lahore," which had carried us so safely through such a dangerous voyage.

Doomed, she now lies a wreck in the Hudson River, having caught fire while being loaded with a cargo of wax and oil.

Thus ended her ill-fated 20th voyage, in which she struck rocks three times and caught fire twice.

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## A Day at Macdonald College

**P**ITY the embryonic Homemaker! She salutes the rosy dawn at the witching hour of six forty-five; but alas, I must confess that that salute is most hurriedly and wantonly executed by means of the upper eyelid, and still worse—by one upper eyelid alone. Over she rolls and when I say "she" I do not pretend that "she" alone is the offender, but that no less than one hundred and forty "she's" are equally guilty—and enjoys fifteen minutes of most blissful subconsciousness. Why is it that fifteen minutes extra rest would seem to be worth the whole night's sleep—will some psychologist tell me? And why not have the bell ring at, say, six o'clock, instead of six forty-five, in order that the fifteen

minutes may be increased to three-quarters of an hour? Methinks I am asking too many questions.

To get back to our diary—a whistle blows at seven o'clock, and seems to have a more serious effect on the fair slumberer. It reminds her that if she cares to indulge in a very good breakfast, she must make the most of one half hour.

The breakfast bell at seven-thirty, is heralded by a rush down the halls, and a performance that would make the professional "Quick Change Artist" gasp with envy.

After breakfast there is a general exodus to that chamber of horrors known as the "Janitor's Closet." Anyone who might chance to stray in this di-

rection during the time of the raid, would no doubt be not a little alarmed at the wild shouts, and exclamations of: "Who has the last broom?" "After you on that one, please," and so on. And now may I ask, how often is that uttermost corner under the bed swept as it should be?

At twenty minutes past eight she makes her way to the Mam Building, and at eight-thirty her real work begins: cooking, care of the house, and last but not least, that bane and bugbear of every science girl's existence—Chemistry! But at half-past three it is all over, and there is always a good time in store.

I wonder if some of us will ever forget one day in particular, when a certain young lady on the second floor, severed an artery (?) in her hand, and by means of a little red ink, managed to throw a considerable portion of the residence into confusion, and a state almost approaching hysteria. Or the

day of the famous snowball fight with the men, when in reality the "Shilly Shience Girls" should have been endeavoring to estimate the number of micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre of raw milk. Nor will we every forget those afternoons at "Tommy's" when we made pigs of ourselves to the extent of consuming no less than two of those divine inventions, known as "Banana Splits." And who will ever be reminded on eating, or even seeing chocolate cake of the good times spent of an afternoon at Mrs. Wright's—and the evenings too, what good fun it was to dance after supper or to watch a game at the Men's Building. Alas! Eleven o'clock comes all too soon, as well, likewise, the time for us to leave Macdonald, perhaps for ever. May the good old college live long, and bring even greater happiness into the hearts of Canadian girls, than she has to us—a few of her humble and appreciative daughters.  
D. V. S. C.







THE prospects of seeing some real old time Macdonald games during the winter are very much brighter now than they were at the re-opening of the college on November 20th. after the influenza epidemic. At that time the effect of the war on our athletics was very obvious as many of our best athletes had joined the army. Since then, however, many of them have returned to us and are again helping to uphold the reputation of the college as regards athletics, and also to add to the enjoyment of our college life. Our number is continually growing and the games are becoming much more interesting to the spectators. What is needed most now is practice and we hope to be able to do a little more practising from now on.

We were fortunate enough to find the rink in good condition on our arrival after the Christmas holidays and at present our attention is attracted towards it rather than to indoor sports. So far no little practising in hockey has been done but we hope to commence very soon and it is expected that our team will compare very favorably with the teams of previous years.

### BASKETBALL.

Although we have had only two games of basketball since the epidemic it is

hoped that we shall have more in the near future and the playing should be somewhat faster. Pesner, one of the best basketball players Macdonald has ever had, returned to us a few weeks ago and will add greatly to the enjoyment of our games.

At the outset of our college year the Juniors were unable to furnish a basketball team as they only possessed three male members of the class. It was therefore agreed that A. L. Hay should play for the Freshmen and Jack Welsh for the Sophomores. Now, however, the number of Juniors has increased from three to ten and they hope to be able to hold their own in basketball as well as in other games.

### *Sophomores vs. Freshmen.*

Our first game of basketball was played on November 23rd, three days after our arrival after the epidemic, between the Sophs. and Freshmen. Naturally the players after some six weeks away from college, were not in the best of condition for playing a good swift game of basketball. Their lack of practice kept the referee, Austin Harrison, extremely busy, and his whistle interrupted the game quite frequently. The Freshmen started off at an excellent pace, gaining a considerable lead in the first few minutes, but the Sophs

luck in finding the basket began to improve and the score soon became even. From that time on neither side gained much on the other and each player had to use every ounce of strength he possessed. At the end of the third period the score was a tie, 23-23, and the players decided to postpone the completion of the game until a later date.

*Juniors vs. Sophs and Freshmen.*

As will be seen from the account of the above game the Juniors' basketball team has improved to a great extent with the late-coming students. On November 23rd they had only two basketball players, but on December 13th, with the aid of one Freshman, they challenged the other two years. Pesner, not having played since last season, was somewhat out of practice, but succeeded in attracting the attention of all of the spectators and increasing the excitement of the game with several of his long distance shots. The ball was usually sure of finding the basket, regardless of the distance from which he threw it.

The line-up was as follows:

Juniors		Sophs. and Freshmen	
Jack Welsh	...	Parker	
A. L. Hay	...	Paige	
Ashton	...	Richardson	
Pesner	...	Rochon	
Clarke (Freshman)	...	Armitage	

The game tested the endurance of the players very well as it was fast from start to finish and comparatively rough. It ended with a score of 19-13 in favor of the Sophomores and Freshmen.

*INDOOR BASEBALL.*

Our first game of indoor baseball of the season was played on November 27th between the Faculty and Students.

There was a large number of spectators over from across the campus, as well as the men students and several outsiders. All were agreeably surprised at the amount of excitement afforded by the players, as the general anticipation was that the game would not prove very exciting, due to the fact that the students had had only one short practice the previous night and the Faculty had not had a practice this season. The Faculty had a decided advantage, however, in that most of their team had played together in previous years while those on the Students' team were nearly all new players, and our number of baseballers this year seems to be very limited.

During the first three innings the prospects of winning the game looked very bright for the Students. There were several misplays on the part of the Faculty which resulted in giving the Students a considerable lead. This seemed to furnish the Faculty with sufficient practice to enable them to carry on in their old style and from that time on they worked much better together. The Students' lack of practice became much more evident. Consequently the Faculty were soon in the lead and at the end of the ninth innings the score stood 18-13 in favor of the Faculty.

The Faculty were represented by Messrs. Summerby, McOuat, Ricker, Raymond, Bryce, McLaurin, DuPorte, Jull and Taylor. The Students by: Welsh, Parker, Clarke, A. L. Hay, Richardson, Skinner and Pewtriss.

*Macdonald vs. M. A. A. A.*

On Wednesday evening, December 11th, the indoor baseball team of the college journeyed to Montreal to play the M. A. A. A. Jim Parker, the cap-



EXECUTIVE, MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.



tain of the team, took along the best material he could get and managed to bring home the bacon.

The M. A. A. A. men were very fast and had a great advantage over our men in being more accustomed to the gym. In the first two innings they managed to hold a small lead, but after our men struck their stride, they went right ahead and never were left behind again. Summerby and Derick formed the College battery and worked well together. Summerby does not seem to have lost any of his old time cleverness.

For the College Summerby and Derick were the pick, although every man played well.

Davidson and Thompson were M. A. A. stars.

After the game the teams and a few supporters were entertained at an impromptu feed, and left for home feeling as if they were princes. Hats off to the M. A. A. A. for good sportsmanship.

The following men represented the College: Summerby, Derick, Raymond, Richardson, Parker, Welsh and Clarke.

W. H. A., '22.

VOLLEY BALL.

Junior Faculty vs. Sophomores.

The first volley ball match of the season was played on Thursday evening, November 21st, between teams representing the Junior Faculty and the Sophomore class.

Both sides showed lack of practice, but this did not mar the interest taken in the match, which was full of thrills from start to finish.

The Faculty captured the first two games in quick order, but the Sophomores, realizing their weakness, started the third game with a vengeance. This last game proved to be the best of the

match. First one side would take the lead and then the other. The climax was reached when the score was 20 all and only one more score to decide the game. By this time the players were running around the floor like wild men. The ball was now in possession of the Faculty with Walker serving. He tried to put over one of those fast ones of his, but Brown was there to meet it, who passed to Griffin, and the latter then placed a safe one over the net, thus clinching the game. The Faculty, however, were the winners of the match, having two games to their credit, while the Sophomores had only one. Mr. Dole referred the match to the satisfaction of both sides.

The line-up:

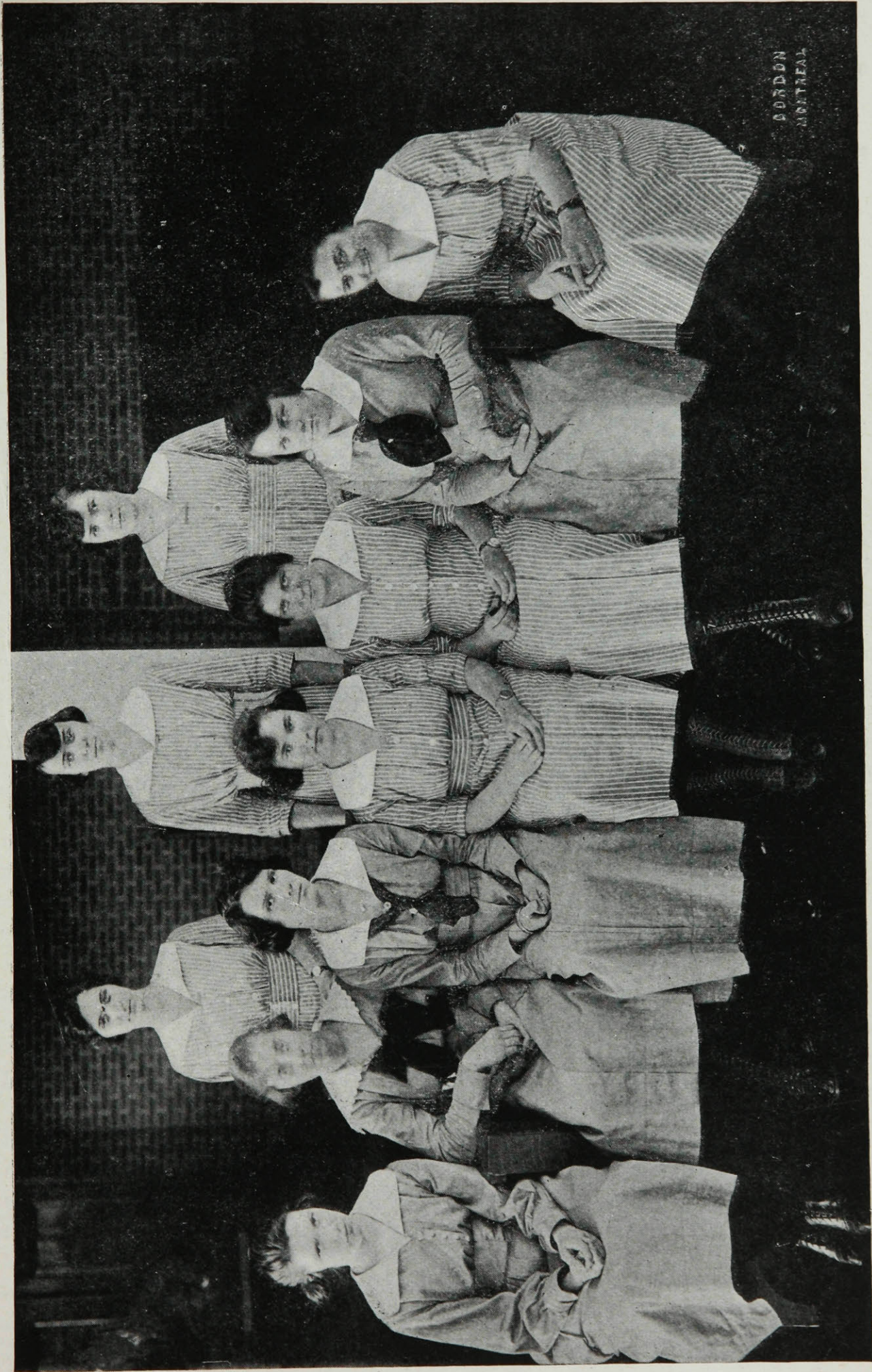
Faculty	Sophomores
Summerby . . . . .	Brown
Walker . . . . .	Griffin
Jones . . . . .	Denison
Starrak . . . . .	Schingh
Raymond . . . . .	Vincent
DuPorte . . . . .	McNaughton
McLaurin . . . . .	Paige
McEwen . . . . .	Richardson

Junior Faculty vs. Sophomores.

The return volley match between the Junior Faculty and Sophomores took place on December 6th before a full gallery of spectators.

One of the most amusing incidents of the evening was the fact that the Faculty team entered the gym. dressed up in fancy costumes. By their comical actions, the spectators were kept in laughter throughout the entire match. Their attire, however, did not seem to hinder their playing ability to any great extent. The first game went to the Faculty, but the second one was won by the Sophomores. The third and deciding game was a hard fight from start to fin-



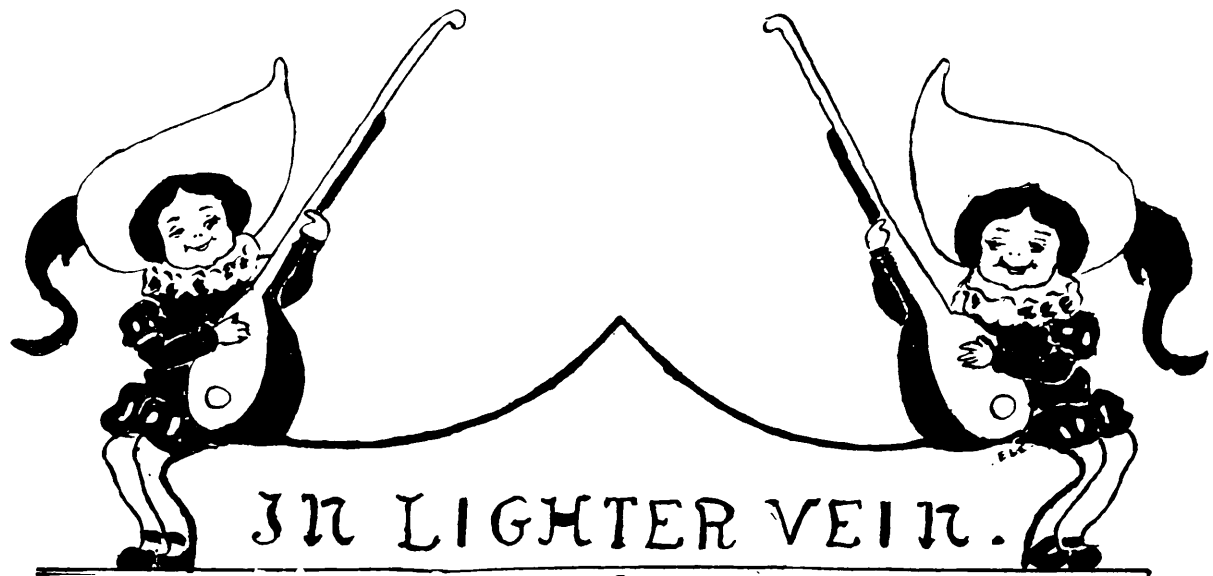


GORDON  
MONTREAL

EXECUTIVE GIRLS' ATHLETICS.







*WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW:*

Who is the supposed Indian in the Men's Residence?

Who is Eileen's "Little 'Red' Lamb?"

Is Otto "Rich" or "Happy," or would he care (Kerr). to "Die" (Di)?

\* \* \*

Who is the Junior that is "tickled to death" at the sound of his own voice?

\* \* \*

Can Frenchy Flip?

\* \* \*

Who is the Salt of the Earth?

\* \* \*

How did Sally get Rich?

\* \* \*

Who is the young lady that is so generous with the salt at the table?

\* \* \*

If it would be wise for the Editor to engage another Cle(a)rk.

\* \* \*

When and where it was that Daly got wounded in the knee.

\* \* \*

When Brock was chosen to have his picture painted for "The Saturday Evening Post."

If the President of the IInd year needs a chaperone.

\* \* \*

Who told Mr. V. the composition of milk was curds and whey.

\* \* \*

Which two Seniors had their heads knocked by a Ford.

\* \* \*

How'll Vincent get along with his Model?

\* \* \*

Was the Senior Circle unbroken by a rustle (Russel) on the stairs?

\* \* \*

Who is the brilliant girl that thought Horticulture was the study of horses?

\* \* \*

Who the members of the fire department are on the second floor?

Oh, lemons!

\* \* \*

Would Cooper like "Summer" all the year round?

\* \* \*

Why do the innocent seven not keep their allotted places in the dining-room?

\* \* \*

Any questions? Everybody happy? I think we will close the lecture, Ladies.

Mr. H. (in Chemistry class): What would happen if you stirred a pond of water?

Brown: Get your feet wet, sir.

\* \* \*

Miss E. B.: Why is a woman like a gold mine?

Joe: Don't know.

Miss E. B.: Because you can never find her real value.

Joe: Possibly, but many a poor fellow has been ruined through prospecting.

\* \* \*

Say, girls, which would you rather be? As green as a Sciencer or as blue as a Teacher?

\* \* \*

What kind of hen lays the longest? Bright Soph.: A dead one.

\* \* \*

Jack P.: If a girl's nickname is Postscript, what is her real name

Chas. B.: Ad-a-line Moore.

\* \* \*

Freshie: Can you dance H-mm-nd? No. but I know the holds.

\* \* \*

A student is returning to College after Xmas holidays.

News Agent: Cigars, sir! Cigars!

Jim: No thank you.

News Agent: I have cheap cigars, sir.

Jim: Sorry, but I don't smoke cheap cigars.

\* \* \*

Lecturer (having some difficulty in taking a piece of phosphate from a bottle), to Sophomore class: Perhaps some of you men are good at taking things out of bottles.

\* \* \*

During Bacteriology Class—

Miss A. (giggling): I'm so silly.

Mr. V.: Don't mention it.

How did Griffin catch that awful cold? Oh, he went where it was Bresee.

\* \* \*

The cost of paper has gone up so we are Eakin' out on one Pa(i)ge.

\* \* \*

Why would Lorna make a good farm-erette?

Because she has "turned over" Brown Hay.

\* \* \*

Chas: I wouldn't believe a stuttering man on his oath.

Jack P.: Why not?

Chas.: Because he is liable to break his word.

\* \* \*

Birch, going in to see Miss Russell after working on the farm, soon after the first batch of girls came in, overhears:

"Say girls, our trunks have arrived."

\* \* \*

Pearl: Is that quantity of gas sufficient to kill a person.

Mr. H.: Are you contemplating murder or suicide?

Pearl: Murder.

Mr. H.: I suppose I'm the victim.

\* \* \*

Some people build their hopes on the "shifting sands of memory," but Lorna intends to build hers on "the (B)rock of reason."

\* \* \*

Maud should have been elected artist for the Mag. seeing she's a Painter.

\* \* \*

Dr. S.: Can anyone give me a good example of community of goods.

No answer.

Dr. S.: Well, what about the Macdonald dining-room.

Loud whispers.

No, the Faculty get more to eat.

Why can't Helen break her train  
of thoughts and catch a train of cars?

\* \* \*

It is rumored that Miss Jenne is giving up her course to become a Taylor (ess).

\* \* \*

Sugar is scarce in the dining-room, especially at "ONE" Faculty table, where it doesn't appear to be needed.

\* \* \*

Why does Miss P. like Clark's pork and beans?

Because they're mushy.

\* \* \*

Who is the girl that paid (the) Ransom at the station, December 7, 1918?

---

### CONCENTRATION.

There was a young lady named Olive,  
Next the head of the table she sat,  
Her attention while there was given, for  
fair,

To Naught on the subject of Fat.

\* \* \*

Had you asked her to pass on the mustard,

And she didn't quite happen to hear,  
(Absorbed in immediate surroundings),

You'd suspect she was deaf in one ear.

Concentration, a condition for study,  
We'd do well all our minds to imbue—

If she wouldn't pass Naught on the table,

We couldn't quite blame her, could you?

---

### "OUR MENU."

"Porridge, hash, coffee and toast,  
Just as leathery as the noon-day roast.  
On Sunday a great break is made,  
For we're blessed with cornflakes and marmalade.

Ten days collection, labelled "Soup,"  
Has everything in it, even fruit  
Cold-sliced beefsteak and heavenly hash,  
To tell what it tastes like just leave a  
— dash.

Turnips, carrots, beans or peas  
Everyday but Sunday, we're sure of  
one of these.

Football pudding, hot pumpkin pie,  
Too hot for comfort, but eat it or die.  
Always cake left over from tea,  
Next day in pudding, sure will be.  
Rice and tomatoes, macaroni and hash,  
Apples at tea time in a soupy mash."

An Element, '18.

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### SHADES OF THE POETS!

There was a man who made resolve  
That he would cheerful be,  
And while the seasons did revolve  
The brighter side he'd see.

"If any of them haven't sides,  
They ought to have," quoth he.

"When you are feeling rather blue,  
You should reflect," he said,

"That blue to many persons is  
A most becoming shade,  
And that it launders very well,  
And isn't apt to fade."

"And should somebody do you brown,  
Just tighten up your belt,—  
You can proclaim to all the town  
How Browning really felt,

While wiser men for years have  
sought,  
Just to decipher what he *thought*.

"And if you're green, why, still re-  
joice,

Your usefulness is great;

But do not make a joyful noise,

'Tis not appropriate;

For green is still the best of shades

For back-grounds and for silent  
glades,

Don't you forget the point I've made

That virtues flourish *in the shade*."

"This sequence of ideas is a wonder-  
ful affair—

I feel that I have helped the world,  
and saved it from dull care,—  
And if I had enough of them they  
might play solitaire."

Then all his friends in conference met  
And in this verdict brought:

"It really is a solemn thing

That this should be his lot,

That, while he finds the world quite  
bright,

Yet he himself is not!"

E. M.

Macdonald College,

December 24, 1918.



# BACK TO THE LAND.

"How did you get on with the milking, mate?"

"Rotten. I couldn't get the blessed cow to sit on the pail  
at all."—Veteran.